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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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15 October 1981

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STUDENT GROUP PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR SWAPO, ANC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Mpumilwa]

[Text]

NEW initiatives and actions to provide concrete material assistance to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa were yesterday adopted by the East, Central and Southern African Students Organisations consultative meeting which ends in Dar es Salaam today.

The meeting, which started last Monday, will be officially closed by the Prime Minister, Nduku Cleopa Msuya, in the afternoon.

A final communique endorsed by the meeting said African students and youths would undertake new initiatives and actions to provide assistance including school materials to SWAPO of Namibia and ANC of South Africa.

The communique further called for the rendering of moral and material assistance to the Frontline States to enable them repel the constant attacks from the racist South African forces.

It also called on the youths and student organisations of the capitalist countries to intensify their campaigns

against the apartheid South African regime and provide concrete material assistance to ANC and SWAPO.

The communique further said the youths would organise a campaign to save the lives of six ANC freedom fighters currently facing death penalty by the racist South African regime.

The meeting, which condemned US military bases in Africa, agreed that joint actions against the bases be undertaken and the struggle to make Africa nuclear-free zone be intensified.

The participants to the meeting also reiterated their solidarity with the people and students of the Western Sahara, El Salvador and the Arab liberation movements especially the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

At the same time the participants condemned the recent Zionist attacks against Lebanon and the Iraq nuclear reactor.

While strongly condemning the continued occupation of the southern part of Angola by the racist military forces, the participants demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops of invasion.

In the opinion of the participants, the communique said, the support rendered by imperialists, especially US, encouraged the racist regime in pursuing and intensifying its aggression against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and undertaking aggression against Frontline States.

The meeting also called upon the All Africa Students Union (AASU) secretariat to continue organising sub-regional consultative meetings with a view to further strengthening the unity of the African student movement and its organisation — AASU.

The participants hailed the host organisation — Tanzania National Student Union (MUWATA) — for hosting and facilitating such an important meeting.

The participants were drawn from Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia,

Zimbabwe, the Federal Republic of Germany (Asta-Bremen), German Democratic Republic, Iraq, the PLO, the International Union of Students (IUS), the ANC, SWAPO, AASU and Tanzania.

SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS SEEN INCREASING DEPENDENCE ON SOCIALIST NATIONS

Beirã NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Carlos Franco: "The Strategy of War in Angola"]

[Text] If the very natural racist "pursuit" of the SWAPO fighters into Angola does not provoke Western legality to indignation and absolute repudiation—what the hell, these are white, civilized people with whom the bourgeois democratic powers maintain assiduous economic relations, and moreover, they are great producers of gold—for Pretoria and old pirate Reagan this pursuit is terribly productive.

In the view of the American cowboy, this is one more source of tension to be preserved to increase his armaments race, cover up all fraudulent international economic transactions and maintain a chaotic international situation in which hysteria and arbitrariness can govern in order to reestablish order; for Botha, this is a good time to create a situation of interventionism that would give him the opportunity to justify his policy of destroying Namibia and the pretext to combat the communist peril. Obviously, the latter will be a strike in his favor when presenting his settlement of accounts to the man in the White House.

What is the logic behind a dispersion and expansion of forces that could only end in a tactical short-term loss for the mercenary army in Pretoria's pay?

The critical situation of the young Republic of Angola, put in the critical position of having to bear a military attack by a government indisputably more powerful in armaments and constrained to appeal to other friendly countries, will create the kind of international situation that will greatly benefit South Africa in the negotiations related to the independence of Namibia.

If Angola asks for the assistance of allied socialist countries, the specter of the communist and Soviet peril will make more difficult all peaceful solutions favorable to SWAPO, which will obviously appear as the representative of Moscow's "unavowed" interests, or of Cuba's, or anyone else's. If an African force is formed, it will be the scarecrow of these unstable and savage countries threatening the sacred hosts of Christian Western civilization. The question will revolve on the field so dear to the Boers, of dividing African interests between good whites and evil blacks, between traditional civilized people and perilous underdeveloped savages.

With a bit of pressure from Reagan and some traditional hesitation from the other Western powers (perhaps not France, this time) and with the forced (but accessory) silence of other neo-colonies, the de facto situation imposed by the force of arms will be preserved for a few more years. For a regime on the brink of collapse, a regime in an "every-man-for-himself" situation that arms its white citizens to the teeth, ready to make of them a column of desperadoes in defense of their last privileges, this prolongation is always desirable.

The fact that a state of regional tension will not permit a harmonious and autonomous development in neighboring countries, the certainty that these will have to increase their degree of dependence on the more advanced socialist nations, leads Pretoria to take advantage of this situation: whole-hearted Western assistance will be forthcoming, South African enterprise will be supported by a relatively large sector of the international community (obviously reactionary and conservative) in the face of the specter of the communist peril.

Incapable of turning South Africa into a productive and peaceful nation, the Boers have already decisively opted for an international policy that will make them the guardians of the interests of imperialism and the lackey policemen of the interests of businessmen: desperate emigrants from all parts of the world, beginning with the Madeira islanders, are their fodder, their shock troops, their ferocious preservers of a racist status quo. Internationally, this is worth more than gold, because the crisis of capitalism is evident everywhere, as is the need to export manpower, which is already acutely felt in Great Britain itself.

CSO: 4742/14

CROWDS OF IDLERS IN FACE OF MANPOWER SHORTAGE QUESTIONED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Jorge Airosa: "A Subject to Ponder"]

[Text] Passers-by on busy Avenida 4 de Fevereiro during normal working hours witness a truly surprising phenomenon. They can clearly understand the reason why a number of industrial units are lacking manpower. They can also clearly notice that the number of idle people is increasing daily.

Benches on this avenue are crowded with individuals, mostly men, robust, well dressed and well-built. Some are turned toward the vast and attractive bay, making believe that they are chatting with the waves; others are facing the asphalt, contemplating traffic, and still others are seen in animated conversation with young girls with generous cleavage.... One way or the other, all of them seem to be proclaiming: "Long live leisure!... Long live rest!..." Meanwhile, our paper is forever publishing employment ads, some of them quite remunerative, for a better professional future, and very promising. These men idling their hours away should be advised to consult the inside pages of the paper, where it says, in heavy type: EMPLOYEES NEEDED.

To be sure, not all candidates for available positions possess the required qualities. Either because they cannot drive, or because they are not fluent in foreign languages, principally French and English, or because.... Nevertheless, it cannot be that a country of more than one million square meters suffers from a lack of manpower, a lack of jobs. The plateau is well suited for agriculture!...

To want is to be able to. Therefore, if a man wants...he can. Of course, there are some adults without a definite profession. We shall not review now the causes for this degrading situation. The truth is that if these people make up their minds to learn something useful and remunerative, they will be able to do so. Certainly, it is a question of will, of wanting to work, of building.

One thing is certain: by sitting on those benches, they will not go very far. And therefore, one must ask very timely: how do these people live? What are their means of subsistence? Do they live on oxygen, provided free by mother nature? And if they had to pay for it, how would they do it?

So many "national tourists!" ...Isn't this a subject to ponder? And to act upon?...

CSO: 4742/13

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO MEXICAN COMMUNIST PARTY--The secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for foreign relations, Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda) sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party, all its militants and its working masses in general on the occasion of the sixty-second anniversary of its founding. "On this occasion, we congratulate your party, which has played a significant and important role in innumerable victories achieved by the Mexican people in the course of the last 62 years' struggle against international imperialism and for peace, liberty, democracy and social progress," Afonso Van-Dunem's message reads. This official also expressed the satisfaction felt by the Angolan people for the successes achieved by the Mexican Communist Party in the last elections and in the holding of the 19th congress. Afonso Van-Dunem (Mbinda) also expressed to the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party his wish to strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and governments. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2]

FACULTY OF MEDICINE STARTED--Lt Col Andre Petroff, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and provincial commissioner of Huambo presided over the opening of the faculty of medicine on Monday. About 500 students are registered at this faculty, which will offer all the required courses for the first year of medical school. There will be 6 professors on the faculty. Lt Col Andre Petroff affirmed that the opening of the Huambo faculty of medicine implements a decision of extreme political significance and proves the correctness of the orientations of the MPLA-Labor Party aimed at increasing the number of physicians, nurses, midwives and other Angolan health cadres. The provincial commissioner also said that everything will be done to facilitate the establishment of the Huambo university hospital center, which should be completed by December 1982. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--A delegation from the department of political education, headed by Raul Araujo, DEPPi [Department of Education, Political Propaganda and Information] division chief, left Luanda on Sunday for Yugoslavia, where it will participate in an ideological conference held annually in this country on the subject of "socialism in the world." This conference will be attended by representatives of communist parties and progressive personalities from various countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2]

DELEGATION VISIT TO LONDON--A delegation from the department of information and propaganda of the MPLA-Labor Party, headed by its director, Adao Rodrigues "Malo" returned to Luanda on Saturday after a working visit to Great Britain. In London, the Angolan delegation conducted a campaign to inform and enlighten public opinion on the real situation of the country as a result of the aggressions perpetrated by the South African racists. Upon arrival, Adao Rodrigues "Malo" said that the results of the campaign are positive, because they contributed toward influencing London public opinion, which was receiving its information on the invasion suffered by Angola solely through Pretoria's statements. The director of the information and propaganda department added that the British newsmen who visited Angola and were the target of a bombing attack by the South African racists stressed the fighting spirit of the Angolan armed forces (FAPLA) and the high degree of awareness of the Angolan people. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4742/14

ARAB FUNDS FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN SUGAR

LD231243 Vienna OPECNA in English 1433 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (OPECNA)--Landlocked Burundi (area: 28,000 sq km) is to set up a 70 million U.S. dollar sugar complex near Bujumbura, the capital. The project is designed to make Burundi (pop 4.3 million) self-sufficient in sugar throughout the eighties thereby making substantial savings in the country's foreign exchange spending.

Announcing this here, Burundi's director of programming in the ministry of planning, Gregoire Banyiyezako, said that the project would be co-financed by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (10 million U.S. dollars), the OPEC Fund for International Development (7 million), the Abu Dhabi fund (5.5 million) and the African Development Bank (12.6 million). The West German Government is contributing 5.5 million dollars and the Mehta group 1.5 million. The Government of Burundi will contribute 16.5 million.

Banyiyezako last week signed a loan agreement here for 10 million dollars with the Arab Bank for economic development in Africa. The president of the bank, Chedli Ayari, said that the loan was for 17 years including a 4-year grace period at 5 percent.

He said the bank has so far invested 22 million dollars in Burundi. It has a four million dollar stake in a sewerage project, six million in a road scheme, and two million in an emergency aid program.

A spokesman at the OPEC fund for international development said that the project included the building of an entirely new township just outside Bujumbura to house 5,000 people. The money will be used for cultivating 1,925 hectares of sugar cane and the construction of a sugar cane processing plant. The new township will be self-sufficient in energy supply as power will be generated from the sugar waste.

CSO: 4700/26

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

NEW NATIONAL SECURITY OFFICIALS--The following new officials have recently been appointed to the General Commission of the National Security: head of the Civil Security Service, Mr Pierre Minlo Medjo, presently division commissioner; head of the Department of Transportation, police chief Daniel Moadoume; assistant to the head of the Department of Finances, police officer Emmanuel Mbiok; first assistant to the chief of public security of Kousseri, police officer Joseph Ombiognio; special commissioner of Kousseri, police inspector Sinele Massegoe. Assigned to the following posts were: police inspector Bello Maigari to Marou; police officer Souley Ahmadou to Mokolo; police officer Hassana Ndjidda to Ngaoundere; police inspector Ibrahim Moussa to Kaele; police inspector Andre Bello to Tchouille; police inspector Bouba Koffu to Kerawa; police inspector Hubert Yene Meyanga to Makak; police inspector Ruben Biyiha Nyemeck to Lolodorf; police officer Jean-Marie Atangana to Bertoua; police inspector Martin Nguéfor to Kumba; police chief William Ade to Buea... Police inspector Ayissi Ndzengue was appointed chief of the border post at Mouanko. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENCE in French No 41, Aug 81 p 23] 9670

COCOA PRODUCERS ALLIANCE--The 37th general assembly of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance ended its deliberations in Douala today on the implementation of the 1980 international cocoa accord regulating prices for export quota. Participants at the seminar, which lasted 1 week, outlined the common interest of cocoa producers and consumers and examined the present situation of the international cocoa market. The 1980 international cocoa accord, which came into effect last (? May), will also be applied to the world market. Participants expressed gratitude to the Cameroon Government for hosting the general assembly. The 38th general assembly of the alliance has been scheduled for Trinidad and Tobago. [Text] [AB270946 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4700/26

ETHIOPIA

FURTHER ON ETHIOPIAN SPOKESMAN'S REACTION TO MUBARAK STATEMENT

EA302144 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman today described as impertinent and conceited a recent public statement made by the Egyptian vice president in which he warned Ethiopia of serious consequences. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that, ever since the signing of the Ethiopia-Libyan-PDRY friendship and cooperation treaty, known reactionary quarters, particularly Egypt, have been making ill-advised attempts to exploit the new development to help them counter the growing tendencies toward popular uprising within their own countries.

The spokesman said that, having sold out the aspirations of the Arab world and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the Egyptian rulers are suffering from a guilty conscience. He added that this sense of guilt, occurring at the same time as the recent conflict in Egypt, has resulted in the Egyptian rulers' decision to adopt the tactic of terrorizing the people.

The spokesman said that given the incoherent policy pursued by Egyptian leaders, the internal opposition confronting them and their mental torture and isolation resulting from the Camp David sellout, it is not surprising that they are trying to shift their treachery onto others.

The spokesman said that contrary to allegations by the Egyptian leadership, the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by Ethiopia, Libya and the PDRY, which were exposed to the threats of imperialism and reactionary forces, was aimed only at defending the independence, territorial integrity and revolutions of the three countries. He reiterated that the treaty should not be a source of concern or fear for any peace-loving country in the region.

The spokesman also said that those who voiced opposition to the tripartite friendship and cooperation treaty were aggressors and expansionists who found the treaty to be a serious obstacle to their plots against the progressive countries in the region formulated at the behest of international imperialism.

The spokesman said the aim of Egypt's recent plot is to create mistrust between socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Sudan, which have good-neighborly relations.

In conclusion, the spokesman said socialist Ethiopia categorically rejects Egypt's ill-intentioned attempt at intimidation. He also said Ethiopia is capable of resolutely rebuffing any adventurous attempts by the reactionary Egyptian leadership. The spokesman said socialist Ethiopia has never accepted advice from collaborators of [words indistinct] countries nor from imperialist agents, which brag of training and arming troops of expansionist invaders and of being ready to fight alongside them.

CSO: 4503/1

ETHIOPIA

ISRAEL DENIES REPORT ON 'JEWS FOR ARMS' DEAL

TA280606 Jerusalem POST in English 28 Sep 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Israel yesterday flatly denied a TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL report that it had made a "Jews for arms" deal with Ethiopia or that the Jewish agency had deliberately foiled efforts by the Mossad--Israel's intelligence agency--to bring Falasha Jews from Ethiopia to Israel.

The report, by an Israel-born academic activist on behalf of the Falashas, was denied both in a cabinet statement and in a separate statement by the Jewish agency. The agency said it would sue for libel, with the spokesman calling the report "a downright lie."

The cabinet denial referred only to the alleged efforts by the Jewish agency to thwart Mossad rescue efforts. Premier Menahem Begin told the ministers at the weekly cabinet session that this allegation was utterly groundless, and his remarks were published in the official cabinet communique.

The communique made no reference to the part of the GLOBE AND MAIL story which alleged a deal between Begin and Ethiopia's ruler Mengistu Haile-Mariam whereby Israel was to supply arms to the Marxist regime in return for Falasha exit permits. According to the paper, Soviet pressure soon squelched the deal.

But this allegation too, was officially denied last night by Begin's aide, Yehuda Avner, who told the JERUSALEM POST that "there is no truth in it."

Jewish agency sources said the Jewish activist who authored the GLOBE AND MAIL story, Simcha Jakobovici, had earlier offered it to THE NEW YORK TIMES--and had been turned down.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, a leader of the Falasha association in Israel accused the Israeli Government of neglecting Jews in Ethiopia.

Zahari'a Bogale, secretary of the Falasha, said the government was doing nothing to alleviate the plight of Ethiopia's estimated 28,000 Jews who, he said, were suffering under Colonel Mengistu's regime.

"The government knows our brothers are in danger of being wiped out," Bogale said.

CSO: 4500/7

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN REPRESENTATIVE ON CLASHES WITH ETHIOPIANS

GF281327 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 1220 GMT 28 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Sep (GNA)--An Eritrean official has disclosed that 35,000 Ethiopian soldiers are massing along the northern and western sectors of Eritrea to attack the liberated areas in the Eritrean countryside.

In a statement made today, Osman (Abu Bakr), the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Force in the Gulf countries, said that the Ethiopian air force has been carrying out constant air raids for several days against Eritrean villages in the area using the internationally-banned incendiary bombs.

The Eritrean official said that an Ethiopian MiG-21 has been shot down by anti-aircraft fire near the town of (Mandifra) in (Saray) Province, and that skirmishes broke out between units of the Ethiopian forces and the revolution's joint forces in the area that lies on the road between Cheren and Barentu when six brigades from the Ethiopian forces attempted to advance toward the liberated countryside. He said that reports from the battlefield indicate that an Ethiopian armored convoy has been ambushed by the joint Eritrean forces in the area and that two tanks and two armored cars have been destroyed and their crews wiped out.

Osman (Abu Bakr) appealed to the OAU to discuss the Eritrean question. He declared: The success achieved by the African elders committee in dealing with the Western Sahara issue gives us hope that the UAE will adopt a resolution on the Eritrean people's right to self-determination.

CSO: 4504/12

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

CIVILIAN TARGETS BOMBED--Mensura: The day before yesterday, 21 September, four Ethiopian aircraft bombed civilian targets in the town of Mensura, which is located 15 kilometers southeast of Agordat. The barbaric bombing of civilians by the Ethiopian aircraft caused considerable destruction to life and property. [Text] [EA231946 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81]

FIGHTING CLAIMS SOLDIERS--Fighting has been going on for the past 4 days, from 25-28 September between the heroic EPLF [Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front] fighters and Derg forces on the right and left flanks of the Afabet front. During the fierce battle, the heroic EPLF fighters dealt heavy blows to the enemy forces and recaptured strategic bunkers and positions which the enemy had previously taken. In the battle 150 enemy soldiers were killed, more than 200 wounded and 15 others captured. In addition, 71 assorted light and medium-sized weapons, and quantities of ammunition and grenades have fallen into the hands of our fighters. The battle, which began 4 days ago, is still going on and our heroic popular forces have continued dealing heavy blows to the Derg forces. [Text] [EA291910 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 81]

MILITARY SUCCESSES--The heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] have continued to inflict heavy losses on the enemy in the Afabet front. The fighting between the heroic fighters of the EPLF and forces of the Ethiopian colonialists which began on 25 September, 1981 is still continuing. Up to yesterday, 30 September, 1981, a total of 250 Dergue soldiers have been killed and over 300 wounded. Twenty-two Dergue soldiers, and hundreds of assorted light and medium weapons were also captured. On 28 September, 1981, our heroic fighters ambushed Dergue forces on the Asmara-Massawa road which had been on a reconnaissance mission, killing one enemy soldier and wounding another six. The remainder of the enemy force retreated in disarray. [Excerpts] [EA011244 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 1 Oct 81]

SURPRISE ATTACK--The heroic fighters of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] have launched a surprise attack on a Derg peasant army stationed at a place called Deguri. In the attack, 18 Derg soldiers were either killed or wounded and one soldier captured. An amount of enemy property was also seized. In another development, six fully armed Derg soldiers have surrendered to the TPLF over the past few days after fleeing from the towns of [name indistinct] Korem and Agere Selem. [Text] [EA011236 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 1 Oct 81]

'GOOD RELATIONS' REPORTEDLY REASSURES SUDAN--Beirut, 1 Oct (AFP)--Ethiopia's intelligence chief visited Sudan secretly last month to convey reassurances to the Khartoum Government about "the continuity of good relations," the independent Lebanese paper AL-NAHAR reported here Wednesday night, citing Arab diplomatic sources. It noted that the reported visit came after Ethiopia signed a tripartite treaty with South Yemen and Sudan's main Arab antagonist Libya. (The three treaty countries are avowedly Marxist, whereas Sudan's leader General Ja'far Numayri is staunchly anti-communist.) The paper said the secret service head, whom it named only as Colonel Tesfaye, had stressed to President Numayri "the importance of Sudan's decision to close down the offices of the various Eritrean military organisations in Sudan" which are fighting against the Ethiopian Government. Al-Nahar also said a large quantity of arms taken from the Eritrean secessionists by the Sudanese authorities had been "offered" to rebel ex-Defence Minister Hissene Habre in neighbouring Chad, where his guerrillas have been attacking Libyan troops stationed there under an agreement with the Chad Government. [Text] [NC010726 Paris AFP in English 0649 GMT 1 Oct 81]

WSLF CLAIMS SUCCESS--The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front freedom fighters launched a surprise attack on the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers based in Awareh on 22-23 September, killing 20 of Mengistu's dispirited soldiers and destroying 3 vehicles. [Text] [EA261644 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 26 Sep 81]

WSLF 23 SEP CLASH--The heroic Western Somalia Liberation Front [WSLF] Freedom Fighters clashes with Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers near Dagahabur town on 23 September, setting on fire one military vehicle and killing all the soldiers on board. At the same spot the freedom fighters killed four other soldiers of the Addis Ababa regime and wounded several others. On 23 September the heroic WSLF Freedom Fighters launched a surprise attack on Abyssinian black colonial soldiers at (Fafan) near Harar. In the attack the WSLF fighters killed 25 enemy soldiers and wounded many others. They captured 15 AK rifles and returned to their bases safely after the victory. [Text] [EA021218 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberations Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 2 Oct 81]

WSLF REPORTS ETHIOPIAN LOSSES--The heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] Freedom Fighters were engaged in a bitter clash with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers on 25 September at (El Bur) in Kebri Dehar Province. In the fighting the heroic WSLF fighters killed 38 Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers, wounded 41 others and destroyed many enemy weapons. In the fighting the WSLF fighters lost three fighters and four were wounded. Three civilians were also wounded. [Text] [EA041906 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 4 Oct 81]

SWEDISH AID TO ETHIOPIA--An agreement in which Sweden is to grant Ethiopia 2 million birr for a soil and water conservation project in Wallo region was signed in Addis Ababa today by representatives of the two sides. The grant is in addition to the Swedish assistance worth 32 million birr for the fiscal year 1981-82. [Text] [LD270100 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1500 GMT 26 Sep 81]

POLISH AID--The Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission today received a donation of clothing, tents and medicine from the government and people of Poland. Comrade Boguslaw Ludwinkowski, the Polish ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia, presented the gift to Comrade Tesfaye Berhanu, the deputy relief commission commissioner. [EA300248 Addis Ababa in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 29 Sep 81]

TPLF REPORTS ETHIOPIAN CASUALTIES--Tigre--On 3 October 1981, fighters of Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] attacked the enemy at a place called Hara. In the victorious attack, 140 enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, 34 others were captured. Also, the TPLF fighters captured 124 assorted (?heavy) and light weapons. Four military trucks and large quantities of ammunition and other items were seized from the enemy. In addition, three enemy (?trucks) were destroyed. [Text] [EA051846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4500/7

KENYA

BRIEFS

KENYA-PRC AGREEMENT--The ministry of culture and social services and the Chinese Government have signed an agreement for the design of a 30 million shillings sports complex to be built near Kasarani off the Thika road. Kenya's minister for culture and social services, Mr Nyagah, and the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Yang Keming, signed on behalf of their countries. [Excerpt] [EA030120 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/73

BRIEFS

WORKERS DISMISSED--The 240 employees of the Liberian-American Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO) in Buchanan who defied the head of state's ultimatum to return to work or be replaced during the workers' recent strike have now lost their jobs. According to the Liberia News Agency, the list of names of the affected workers have been submitted to the labor ministry by the industrial relations and personnel department of Lamco. Lamco had earlier received directives from the labor ministry to forward the names of workers who would stay away from job following head of state, Samuel K. Doe's orders that workers who would refuse to return to work by 6 P.M. last Wednesday would be replaced. The ministry has, however, cautioned Lamco that the ultimatum should not be misconstrued in an effort to aggrandize any selfish aims. Neither should any decision supercede the head of state's orders. The strikers who have been dismissed were expected to receive their pay yesterday. The strike action in Buchanan which reportedly involved more than 600 workers was sparked off last Tuesday by the workers claim that Lamco had refused to pay their 12 months balance retroactive wages. [Text] [AB050814 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/72

EXILE GROUP APPEALS FOR UNITY AGAINST BANDA

AB250935 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 Sep (AFP)--A Malawian exile group in Tanzania led by former foreign Minister Kanyama Chiume appealed to other exiles today to unite and press the indomitable march to freedom in Malawi.

Mr Chiume's "Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi" said unity could defeat the savage laws and oppression of President Kamuzu Banda. The statement was understood to have been prompted by recent calls for unity by other exile fronts. Observers say the flurry of words seems to arise from a belief that Mr Banda's grip on power is loosening due to age--he is 75--and internal opposition.

Three main exile groups oppose the 17-year-old regime. Two are based in Tanzania: Mr Chiume's and the Malawi freedom movement of former Justice Minister Orton Chirwa. The Socialist League of Malawi, led by Attai Mpakati, is based in Mozambique. Thousands fled Malawi in the late 1960's after clashing with the regime.

Mr Chiume's congress said: "We hope the recent calls for unity are serious ones and not just for newspaper consumption in search of cheap popularity." It said the party was prepared to discuss real unity with any Malawian groups to help achieve true freedom for the people of Malawi.

Mr Chiume said in an interview, however, that as far as he knew his party had not yet participated in meetings with the other exile groups.

CSO: 4200/26

MALAWI

BRIEFS

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION--The first phase of the giant Nkula Falls 'B' hydro-electric station on the Shire River was officially opened by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, yesterday. The K81 million project is the biggest development, in terms of cost, yet to be completed in Malawi. Its initial output of 60 megawatts almost doubles the Electricity Supply Commission's generating capacity. The station is designed for an eventual 100MW capacity. Addressing a huge rally after he had unveiled plaques at the power station itself and at the barrage that dams the Shire River to provide water for the turbines, the Life President said: "Nkula will be of great benefit to the people everywhere in Malawi."

4700/27

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS PLAN, AMENDMENTS

AB040700 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The National Assembly held an extraordinary session from 17 to 28 September, adopting the 1981-85 5-year development plan and amending the constitution. Interviewed by Omar Sangare, speaker of the National Assembly Mady Sangare talks about the major characteristics of the 1981-85 development plan.

[Begin Mady recording] The major characteristics of this plan are as follows: the pursuit of self-sufficiency in food production; the harnessing and control of water resources both underground and on the surface; the consolidation of efforts for the construction of [word indistinct]; the fighting against the country's land-locked situation both internally and externally; the restoration of fundamental order in public finance and balance of payment, state corporations, professional training and employment.

[Question] Mr speaker, you have just talked about the next 5-year development plan. During this session, you were also expected to adopt some amendments to the constitution. Finally, which articles were amended?

[Answer] The amendments were essentially on articles 21, 30 and 41 of the constitution. These articles concern the duration of the term of office of the president, the appointment of a prime minister and the duration of the mandate of the deputies. Consequently, articles 25 and 38 had to be brought into harmony with the previous ones--the composition of the government and election of the president.

[Question] Mr speaker, may we know what each of these articles say--I mean articles 21, 30 and 41?

[Answer] The amended articles now read: Article 21: "The president of the republic is elected for 6 years by direct universal suffrage. A new president is elected for a period of 6 years within 50 days from the date the president's post becomes vacant." Article 30 becomes: "The president of the republic appoints ministers who are responsible to him; he defines their functions and can dismiss them. The government is composed of the president, a prime minister--eventually--and ministers. The president of the republic presides over the government." Article 41 becomes: "The National Assembly is elected for a period of 3 years by universal suffrage in accordance with the type of ballot defined by the electoral law." [end recording]

CSO: 4719/65

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES--Within the framework of the relations existing between the two sister cities of Bamako and Ashkhabad, USSR, a 3-man Soviet delegation led by Mr Kurbanov Kin Ibraiknovic arrived in Bamako this morning from Moscow. The delegation was welcomed by Mr Sidy Sidibe, the second deputy governor of the district of Bamako. The Soviet delegation has already been received by the governor himself. On this occasion he expressed his satisfaction with the visit as the USSR has for a long time maintained friendly relations with the Malian people. He then expressed the hope that contacts between our two sister cities will be repeated in order to further dynamize our relations. [Excerpt] AB051623 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/65

COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN PORTUGUESE-LANGUAGE COMMENTARY

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 1 Sep 81 p 8

[Excerpt] This afternoon, the South African radio compared the actual invasion of Angola to the successes achieved by the national rugby team now visiting New Zealand.

Mozambican newsmen listened to this brilliant comparison with astonishment. It was broadcast by the South African radio in a Portuguese-language commentary.

In the view of the "mini-Goebbels" of the South African radio, the armed incursions into Angola and the Springboks' peregrinations are, both of them, great victories for the country. To reduce the complete destruction of people and the indiscriminate killing of civilians to the level of a sports event constitutes a good indication of the degree of integrity prevailing in the South African information circles.

The South African radio does admit that armed operations against Angola gave rise to an immense chorus of protests throughout the international community. The commentator said that it wasn't only "the communists and the Third World" that demanded the immediate withdrawal of the South African troops, but also "the countries of Western Europe, headed by the French socialist government" (it is reasonable to assume that the foreign ministers of Great Britain and West Germany--who also vigorously condemned the aggression--are not subjected to orders from Paris).

Nevertheless, the South African radio does not hide its pride in announcing that it continues to have a solid--and lonely--friend in the world: the United States.

The commentator praised the Reagan administration, which was able to "assume a correct position" vis-a-vis the present South African military operations.

The South African radio, meanwhile, is continuing to describe these operations as a fight between the Pretoria army and the SWAPO guerrilla forces. Commenting on these statements, sources in Luanda affirmed that "in the view of the South Africans, any and all dead Angolan civilians are SWAPO guerrillas."

CSO: 4742/13

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FRENCH WHEAT DONATION--An agreement for food assistance to Mozambique was signed yesterday in Maputo by Aranda da Silva, minister of domestic trade and the French ambassador in our country. According to the terms of this agreement, France will ship to Mozambique, starting in October, 3,000 tons of wheat. It should be recalled that France has already offered Mozambique 6,000 tons of this cereal. [Text]
[Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4742/14

CHANGES IN GOVERNING STRUCTURES WELCOMED, AIMED AT INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 2 Sep 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Healthy Understanding Prevails"]

[Text] The rearrangement which has been made with respect to the South-West House, the Tinten Palace and the powers of the National Assembly and Ministerial council are as logic as they are necessary.

The country can rejoice over the fact that a healthy understanding has ultimately prevailed. This, not only on the part of the Ministerial Council and the administrator general, but also on the part of the white Executive Committee.

It's just regrettable that the latter entity hesitated so long before helping to make these significant contributions.

Likewise it is regrettable that, for example, it broke the nice tradition around the South-West House some 3 years ago. This government residence was the abode of South Africa's representative (the administrator) in South-West Africa.

The the Executive Committee suddenly tried to create a new tradition around it--that of white peculiarity, a sort of bastion against "dispossession."

Apparently now, after 3 years, the Executive Committee realizes that no South-Westerner loses anything which continues to belong to the South-West.

The same applies to the Tinten Palace

The mere fact, that the white administration--and not the country's government--continued to be housed here, had created the impression that the South-West's National Party was the country's de facto government.

Moreover, this party unfortunately tried to make even more capital out of this.

Now the move is regretfully toward a different direction: This seat will gradually be occupied by the central government and the white representative authority will be helped in being appropriately housed elsewhere in accordance with the requirements.

This arrangement is reasonable for both sides, since the central government, as the case may be, may start taking up residence, while the white representative authority will not be confronted with a sudden "great trek."

At this stage there is no need for further discussions concerning the optimum utilization of the Windhoek Teachers College. The committee of experts, which is studying what is acceptable, will certainly know what to do, what is best and most equitable for the country and what is necessary with respect to the whites' educational requirements (which in this instance form an important point of discussion).

The transfer of essential government powers to the Ministerial Council is a matter which must be fully understood by the general public.

One thing or another must probably be said about one aspect of this, and this aspect is the Ministerial Council's authority over civil service.

1. The situation which has dominated the scene thus far has really been an artificial one: One body, the National Assembly and the Ministerial Council, has had authority over policy and legislation, while another entity, the administrator general, has had authority over the machinery which must implement policy and legislation.

2. What matters is not how harmonious the collaboration between these two levels of legislation has been. The matter of relevance is that the setup has had a sort of split legal personality and at one or another stage this is something which has had to be overcome.

3. The arrangement which has now been made is as close as can be expected to the one which will dominate the scene after independence. Thus it offers the grand opportunity for teamwork and joint action to both authority and officialdom.

4. Knowing what enormous role officialdom plays in administration, services, and development it will be highly regarded and this is the opinion expressed by the chairman of the Ministerial Council.

This is the spirit which will find the road ahead wide open.

7964

CSO: 4701/37

MUDGE DISCUSSES WAR, LIMITED SELF GOVERNMENT, SUPPORT, UNITY

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 4 Sep 81 p 6

[Interview of Ministerial Council Chairman Dirk Mudge by Hennie du Toit of the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation]

[Text] In an interview conducted Wednesday by Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Ministerial Council, with commentator Hennie du Toit of the South-West Africa Broadcasting Corporation, several matters were discussed directly and to the point. What follows here is an edited edition of the important elements of this.

War

Du Toit: Won't the army operations in Southern Angola have a negative effect on the negotiations over the South-West?

Mudge: Due to the nature of this matter there will be a great deal of outcry, especially by African nations, however, the skirmishes in Southern Angola are not something unusual in the world. People are already used to violence, especially on land. The dust will soon settle down.

The world will have to accept the fact that South Africa and ourselves will not allow our destruction. We will not sit with folded hands. McHenry, of the United States, once said that there will be war until the whistle blows, meaning until the day there is an armistice.

You cannot conduct war with your arms behind your back. We will support South Africa with all the strength and means at our disposal when SWAPO is attacked--even on the other side of the border.

Ministerial Council

Du Toit: Will the Ministerial Council be able to govern effectively when it gets more authority?

Mudge: The Ministerial Council has already had certain powers previously, but it has never had complete governmental authority. Now it has effective control over all of the government's powers, even that of administration. There are still some exceptions, namely: Security, constitutional matters and foreign affairs.

The security of the region is dependent on South Africa. The Ministerial Council cannot assume control over South African forces.

The administrator general is the only person who can alter the constitution; therefore, South-West Africa's constitutional future remains in the hands of South Africa up until independence. Until that time Proclamation AG-8 will remain in effect as our constitution.

Under these circumstances, in which South-West Africa is not an independent country, the management of foreign affairs will also be the responsibility of the administrator general.

With respect to the remaining matters the Ministerial Council will now be in full control of South-West Africa. The signing of legislations by the administrator general will be just a formality; the decisions of the Ministerial Council cannot be referred back.

As the representative of South Africa in South-West Africa, until independence, the administrator general will be the formal head of state of the executive authority. He will conduct matters on the advice of the Ministerial Council, and in fact this comes down to orders from the Ministerial Council, which he must execute as head of state.

However, all powers which could have been transferred to the Ministerial Council before independence are now transferred over and this includes administrative powers.

We now actually have a government with teeth. Therefore it can be expected that we will be able to govern effectively.

Now we can derive an advantage from the fact that we are governing and this means a lot for us in the struggle to victory.

Adjustments

Du Toit: Have all accommodations now been made or are there still matters which must be adjusted?

Mudge: There are certain changes which the administrator general will have to make. This has to do with smaller matters which will have to be adjusted. To cite an example: It is our policy that there should be no forced ethnic classifications. It is up to an individual to want to register as a member of a national group. Persons who do not feel at home in some of the national groups, or feel that they do not belong there, need not register.

Such persons are simply South-Westerners and the central government will be the one to look after them. They do not form a so-called twelfth group with a representative authority.

Our policy is that a person may not be classified against his wish nor may he be rejected against his wish. A person belongs to his maternal group. Such a group may not reject him if he wants to be a member of that group. Take the case of the

Seemueller boy: He belongs nowhere else then in the German language group and therefore among the whites; his real mother was white and German speaking and the mother who adopted him was white and German speaking.

Priorities

Du Toit: Can you give us an indication of the priorities set by the Ministerial Council?

Mudge: When someone sets priorities the inclination is perhaps to set them on material things: Housing, job opportunities and things of that nature. The Ministerial Council will certainly give attention to these things.

Of course agriculture is also of the utmost importance, because we are so dependent on it. The same applies to our other sources of income such as the mines and the fisheries.

However, the most important priority remains political stability and confidence and the maintenance of law and order. This is the highest priority. It is impossible to buy the people's support with houses and job opportunities. More than that is necessary.

If we want to combat radical forces effectively then we must get the population behind the government. As a government body the National Assembly can take strong and unanimous action. This can be brought about through the support of all parties, but not just that; what is also necessary is the support of individuals. We can form a united front despite differences. I therefore make an appeal for unity to everybody.

Risks

Du Toit: Does the amount of insecurity prevailing in the country impair the formation of a purposeful unity front?

Mudge: There is a measure of insecurity due to economic conditions, the drought and the fact that no finality has been attained with respect to the constitutional future of the South-West. However, this is not of such a nature as to prompt fear in us.

The Ministerial Council will not run any risks with the future of the South-West. We will not allow ourselves to be cheated. In conjunction with this it is necessary that the masses form ranks behind the internal parties, but this is dependent on the creation of dispositions and dispositions cannot be bought.

Some of the greatest stumbling blocks in the way of good dispositions are racial prejudice and discrimination. All of us must get away from these sort of things if we want to maintain a harmonious unity against the attack.

Emotions

Du Toit: Don't you find that there is a greater amount of calmness in the country?

Mudge: Certainly so. The relations among white ranks are much more relaxed than before.

I am very happy about this, Emotions have subsided.

I can point out with appreciation that the most recent consultations between the Ministerial Council and the white Executive Committee have taken place in a particularly good spirit. The example set by leaders can be followed up by the population.

We say that we are democrats and this means that we want a system which has a place for parties and differences. In a democratic system there is a right of existence for differing viewpoints.

We are fighting for such a system and it is exactly for this reason that we do not want to condemn the existence of differences.

However, we must learn to differ without hating, without being harsh and personal.

7964

CSO: 4701/37

SWA MEDIA NOT INVITED TO SA PRESS BRIEFING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

LOCAL executive management of the media in SWA were not invited to a confidential top-level press briefing in Cape Town last night concerning the present round of negotiations on the Territory.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie met the editors of all major newspapers in South Africa, the SABC and the chairmen and general managers of the main newspaper groups.

The purpose of the meeting was to brief the press fully on the SWA negotiations on a confidential basis and to request them to use circumspection in reporting owing to the delicacy of the issue.

Reacting to the Sapa report this morning, Mr Peter Meinert, Managing Director of the John

Meinert Group in Windhoek said that the exclusion of the local media from the briefing is indicative of "a typical neo-colonial attitude."

"I can understand that the SA media should be briefed on the situation, but we, who are intimately involved with the independence issue, should certainly not be excluded under the present circumstances," he said.

Meanwhile the SWA Ministers' Council and the majority DTA said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday that they would not react further to the scant information that has been leaking out via the media.

"The Ministers' Council and the DTA will be prepared to enter the talks when and if they are fully involved and exhaustively informed as has been promised by SA and the US," the statement said.

VAN ZIJL'S RESIGNATION LEAVES VACUUM IN PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The surprise resignation yesterday of Advocate Eben Van Zijl as Vice-Chairman of the National Party in SWA has created difficulties for the Party in finding replacements to fill several top positions in the Party hierarchy.

Mr Van Zijl's resignation means that a replacement has to be found for him as part of the Aktur delegation in the National Assembly, as well in the Executive of the Administration for Whites which is dominated by the NP.

Mr Kosie Pretorius told the Advertiser yesterday after the announcement of Mr Van Zijl's multiple resignation that Mr Pretorius' own seat in the National Assembly would also have to be filled.

He said these would be announced shortly.

In terms of Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, the Chairman of a second-tier authority may not be seated in the National Assembly, and with Mr Pretorius's recent election to the Chair of the White Administration's Executive, the leadership of the Aktur delegation in the National Assembly has also become vacant.

Both Mr Pretorius and Mr Van Zijl's vacant seats in the Assembly would have to be filled before the next session later in October.

Added to that, there are the two additional seats to which each second-tier authority has become entitled in terms of AG 21 of this year, which

Aktur would also have to fill before the resumption of the Assembly, bringing to four the total number of National Assembly seats remaining to be filled by Aktur.

The National Party is the main component of Aktur, with only one non-NP member seated in the National Assembly along with the other four delegates.

On the second-tier level, Mr Van Zijl's resignation has created one vacancy, which according to Mr Pretorius would be filled by nomination when the NP caucus meets early next month.

Mr Adolf Brinkman who will now probably move from second vice-chairman of the party to number one vice-chairman, will leave a gap in the vice-chairmanship which still has to be filled as a result of Mr Van Zijl's resignation.

According to Mr Pretorius, the Central Committee of the Party will decide on a new vice-chairman during the course of next month as well.

There is speculation that Mr Edward Benadie, newly appointed Editor of the Party mouthpiece Die Suidwester, might be asked to take up one of the National Assembly seats for Aktur.

TRADITIONAL

Previous editors of the Die Suidwester have traditionally landed equivalent Party posts in the SWA Administration.

Other names from amongst the ranks of prominent NP figures who might be called upon to take their place in the official vacancies in public life, include Fanie Vilonel, Ronnie van Zyl, Fritz Potgieter and Petra Hamman. Dr Grammie Brand, MEC has been suggested by some, as a candidate for the National Assembly.

Informed opinion has it that Mr Jannie de Wet, who has acquired considerable stature within the Party hierarchy of late, will not accept the Party's vice-chairmanship, and would not go back to the National Assembly since he has only recently resigned from there. On the other hand, pressure of circumstances might force him to lend a hand.

Coming shortly after the resignation last week of Suidwes Drukkery's manager Mr Frans Aucamp, Mr Eben Van Zijl's resignation this week is regarded as a sign by many political observers in Windhoek that the NP is losing more momentum and is on the way downhill, especially

after the retirement of the father figure of the Party, Mr A H du Plessis a few months ago.

With Mr Eben Van Zijl, until recently considered to be the Crown Prince of the NP, also out, there is little weight left, so it is said, in the NP leadership.

CSO: 4700/77

SPEECH DELINEATES MAIN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 30 Sep 81 pp 4-5

[Text]

THERE ARE a few cardinal points which should be born in mind when one is discussing or meditating on any constitutional system or process in SWA at this stage.

1 SWA is not an independent State.

2 Constitutional institutions presently operating in SWA constitute only an interim and limited government. Certain aspects of government can only be exercised by independent states and since we are not independent, those aspects cannot be exercised by the interim government.

3 Our present interim government system is based on democracy.

4 Whenever one considers the scope and significance of the Representative Authorities proclamation AG 8 of 1980 (often simply referred to as AG 8) one should remember that it should be done in conjunction with:

a the different constitutions of the various representative authorities;

b the constitution of the Central Government consisting of the Administrator General, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly.

Our present constitutional dispensation is one of multiple government, ordinarily referred to as a multiple tier

government. Firstly we have a central government with residuary powers. Secondly there are a specific number of representative authorities with enumerated powers but with the interesting exceptions, as I shall indicate later on, that representative authorities have the individual option of exercising only those functions, powers and duties which are conferred to them by the Administrator-General. Such powers not so conferred remain vested in the Central Government.

A second feature of representative authorities is that they exercise jurisdiction in respect of those powers conferred to them, over all members of their particular population group and not over a specific geographic region. Thirdly we have a system of local government, municipalities, village management boards etc.

This latter system has been investigated by a public commission whose report is presently being considered by the Council of Ministers' and some adaptations could be expected in view of our changing circumstances.

● To come closer to Proclamation AG 8 and the system of representative authorities.

The composition of a representative authority is regulated by Proclamation AG 8 and the constitution of

the particular authority. As far as AG 8 is concerned it provides for a Legislative Authority, which is empowered to make Ordinances within the framework of AG 8 and the constitution of that Authority, on those matters which are listed in the Schedule and which have been conferred on that Authority by the Administrator General.

The Proclamation (AG 8) also sets out the minimum qualifications of suffrage to elect the members of the Legislative Authority (generally also referred to in the various constitutions as Legislative Assemblies). These minimum qualifications may be augmented by the representative authority itself by its constitution and so also the number of representatives.

Certain disqualifications of membership are contained in the Proclamation, and these may likewise be augmented by the constitution of every particular representative authority. Similarly the Proclamation and the particular constitution provides for other matters such as the

duration of the Legislative Authority, the frequency of sessions, languages to be used and other relevant matters.

It must however be noted that Ordinances of representative authorities are subject to

the assent of the Administrator General, who has the power to refer it back to the legislative authority for reconsideration in the light of such information or advice as he may prefer to offer.

Ordinances become of force after such assent and on their promulgation in the Official Gazette of the Territory and each authority has the right to publish his own Official Gazette.

MANY people in SWA and elsewhere have complained that they have not been able to keep up with constitutional developments in the country and do not fully understand the rationale of the multiple government system that has emerged during the past three years.

Top constitutional expert in the AG's office, **MR FRED VISAGIE**, explained just that in a presentation to the Namibian Educational Forum last week. We have published Mr Visagie's speech in full as we believe that it is an important document.

● A representative authority also consists of an executive authority (generally called the Executive Committee) for the membership of which, like the legislative authority, minimum qualifications are laid down, and which could be augmented by the constitution of every representative authority. An executive committee conducts the administration of the affairs of the particular population group in respect of those matters that are conferred to the legislative authority.

It could also allocate its powers, duties and functions to different administrative divisions, which have the same functions as government departments, viz the actual administration of the affairs of the population group.

It is normal in any system of multiple government that each constituent political body has its own administrative system to enforce its local laws.

● In order to provide for the financial requirements of representative authorities the Proclamation (ie AG 8) creates a Revenue Fund for every representative authority. This fund consists of all revenue which accrue to the representative authority as well as moneys which are paid to it in terms of any law.

Expenditure from this fund can, subject to certain emergency measures, only be effected if it is duly appropriated by the legislative authority. Estimates of revenue and expenditure must therefore be appropriated by the legislative authority.

I may point out that the legislative authority is also empowered to levy direct taxes on the income of members of the population group and personal taxes on them. Such taxes are considered as revenue and are paid to the Revenue Fund.

It is of interest to note that this Proclamation does not prescribe or determine the basis of the customary allocation by the Central Government to representative authorities. Such allocations are paid over in terms of law, usually the Appropriation Act passed by the National Assembly.

● Those population groups for which representative authorities may be instituted are enumerated in the proclamation. Thus representative authorities have been instituted for all those groups except the Basters and the Bushmen. Once a representative authority is instituted, it does not

touched the person he realised that he was dead.

At that moment, Van Eeden said he was panick-stricken. He decided that he should get rid of the body for fear of the consequences. He started the car which was parked alongside the river and decided to throw the body into the water. After having driven about 100 metres, Van Eeden said he stopped the car, picked up a brick which he intended using to anchor the body of his victim.

He cut off a safety belt from the Mazda bakkie, tied the brick onto the one end and secured the other end to the body. He then dragged the body down to the river and waded into the water for about five metres before he finally sank it to the bottom.

After Van Eeden ended his affidavit, a plea of not guilty was recorded by the Court.

The Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette who prosecuted for the State was then asked to call witnesses.

Dr Jurie Paul Pieter Nel, a Senior State pathologist, said in evidence that he had carried out an autopsy on the body of Jacobus Reitz, whose age he estimated about 32 years.

Provision also exists that functions may be partially taken up. The Administrator General may transfer to a representative authority different subjects of a defined matter (ie a power of function). It is therefore possible to transfer a subdivision of a function as defined in the schedule but it must be borne in mind that a function or subdivision of a function once conferred, becomes the responsibility of the representative authority throughout the full scope of its jurisdiction, that is throughout the Territory, where ever its members may be.

Functions or sub-divisions of functions cannot be taken up within certain regions only.

The allocation of sub-division of powers is another method of not overburdening

representative authorities with responsibilities it may not be able to cope with. Representative authorities are also further assisted in the execution of their powers and functions by the fact that in terms of Section 30 of the Proclamation the Administrator General (thus the Central Government) may make officers and employees available. These would normally be officials or employees who possess the skills, expertise and experience needed by the representative authority.

Another form of assistance is the so called agency services which will be discussed a little later on.

The allocation of powers to representative authorities and especially the progressive manner in which it could be done presupposes a mutual responsibility on the central and representative government.

The Central Government should be responsible not to transfer powers to such authorities that may not be equipped to exercise it properly. On the other hand the representative authority should be responsible enough not to claim powers it may not be able to execute.

The system allows opportunities for representative authorities to develop themselves from a small and uncomplicated form of government with only a few basic powers, to a position where it could take the full brunt of the totality of the powers enumerated.

The system not only affords opportunities for development of political bodies and those officiating in those bodies ie politicians but also on the administrative or executive side. This may be done without neglecting the interests of the members of their group in respect of such functions they are unable to handle, because the central government in the meanwhile takes charge of this.

● The system of representative authorities is an innovation in the sense that its jurisdiction is extended not to

a geographic area but to all members of the particular population group wherever they are in SWA.

Representative governments are therefore not regional governments or homelands but group governments confined to the same regional area as the central government. They are group orientated and group aimed to render services to their members on matters which affect the group particularly and which are set out in detail in the Schedule to Proclamation AG 8. I mention only a few:

occupation and possession of traditional land, farming settlements, financial aid to farmers, education up to Std 10, personal health services, social welfare services, sub-economic housing, promotion of cultural matters including aspects such as libraries, museums archives, etc. .

The advantage of group government as opposed to regional government is that a representative authority has the power to render services to its members wherever they reside or may be. In the case of regional governments similar services may only be rendered within the geographic bounds of the region.

Should a particular individual wishes to reside at a certain place, he need no longer be content with what is offered by the regional government of that particular resort, his needs and aspirations are fulfilled by his own group government. Group governments must therefore be equipped to render services to members of their group.

In this respect Proclamation AG 8 creates the necessary machinery to enable representative authorities to carry out its functions in respect of members of its particular population group. The representative authority may of course carry out its functions directly by its own administrative organs. Where this is not possible or practical it could recruit, by agreement, the services of any other representative authority or the central

government to carry out such functions on its behalf.

Representative authorities may on the other hand again render services, by agreement, to any other representative authority or to the Central Government. Examples of such agreement are common: eg the central department of National Education is rendering educational services; almost every representative authority in areas where they find it impracticable to run their own schools.

Hospital facilities and other health services in the northern areas such as Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi are, by agreement, available to members of other population groups.

The system of group government has proved not to be as impracticable as it would appear on the face of it. It has the advantage that through the

system of agency services, functions are carried out and services rendered to members of a population group to the satisfaction and according to the wishes and policy of the representative authority responsible for the well-being of its members.

It has the further advantage that matters and problems affecting a population group in particular, which could in our heterogeneous society be of a peculiar and sensitive nature, are dealt with by the representatives of that group themselves, without interference from outside.

The common interest of that group can best be served by themselves in terms of their own taste, their own way of living and according to their particular customs and traditions.

A third advantage lies in the fact that representative authorities have a large area of responsibility and have of necessity to cast their spheres of interest much wider. This brings new dimensions, new problems, new challenges and therefore stimulates the activities and responsibilities of the representative authority. The fact that it carries responsibilities in remote areas,

where it may not have administrative facilities and is bound to seek assistance from other representative authorities, forsters a climate for closer cooperation between different representative authorities, different population groups.

It offers opportunities to better understand each other, to have mutual empathy for each others problems, outlooks and aspirations. I can quote you a good example: in order to assist the Damara authority in their struggle against drought the Tswana authority made a farm with sufficient grazing available to them in return for the exchange of a couple of fullbred cattle which is to form a neucleus of a stud by the Tswana authority.

● To summarise:

1 representative authorities are part of our present interim and multiple government system.

2 Proclamation AG 8 together with the different constitutions provide for the composition of the authorities, the organs necessary for their functioning as well as for financial and other incidental matters.

3 provision is made for progressive allocation of powers allowing for development.

4 representative governments are group and not regional governments and could render services through agents and are not constrained by regions.

CSO: 4700/77

TOPNAARS RESIST RESETTLEMENT ATTEMPTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 81 pp 8-9

[Text] The Topnaars, one of the oldest Nama tribes in Namibia, is facing a terrific struggle for survival.

It occupies the Kuiseb valley near Walvis Bay and is being pressurised to move by the Department of Nature Conservation and the Department of Water Affairs.

This became clear recently when I visited the Headman, Mr Seth Kootjie, at his home in Narraville. Mr Kootjie is also a fulltime employee of SWAWEC. Newly-elected, he is only 30 years old.

The Topnaar tribe consists of about 600 people and it is the intention of the authorities to resettle them in the south of the Territory.

The Topnaars however have vowed that they will stay where they are and their bones will be buried in the Kuiseb valley.

The Topnaars are headed by a Topnaar Council which has jurisdiction stretching from the Kuisebmond Black township (near Walvis Bay) to Conception Bay in the south, and from there eastwards to Hudaob (bordering on the

Maltahöhe district). The jurisdiction also includes several settlements along the Kuiseb river.

When I visited Mr Kootjie at his place of residence in Narraville, he said in clear language that his people were facing a major confrontation with the Department of

Nature Conservation on the question of the occupation of the Kuiseb valley.

The former SWA Administration proclaimed the Kuiseb valley a nature and game reserve. This resulted in the establishment of the well-known Namib Naukluft Park by the Department of Nature Conservation inside the traditional land of the Topnaars without apparently consulting them.

The headman Mr Seth Kootjie also alleged that the Walvis Bay Municipality was about to establish a rest camp on the graves of former traditional leaders of the Topnaars who were buried at Rooibank as far back as the Great Depression of 1933.

"This unfriendly act of the Municipality is a disgrace," the Headman said and shook his head in silent anger.

Mr Kootjie said that ever since the Department of Nature Conservation established a permanent camp at Gobabeb, many restrictions were imposed on the general movement of the Topnaars in their traditional tribal land.

He quoted a recent example where members of his Council of Five tried to survey the centre of the Kuiseb River in

search of easily accessible underground water.

The Department of Nature Conservation officials said that without permission the Topnaars could not enter prohibited areas. But said Mr Kootjie, his Council did not pay much attention to the gimmicks of these officials, whom he regarded as intruders. He said that his Council continued unabated with the scheme and a number of fountains were discovered. He declined to disclose the location.

Various attempts have been made since the introduction of the notorious Odendaal Plan in 1962 to remove the Topnaars from the Kuiseb valley, Mr Seth Kootjie said.

"Many officials of the former SWA Administration visited settlements during those years and urged my people to move out."

Farms have been bought by the authorities between Berseba and Gibeon where the Topnaars could possibly be resettled.

Headman Kootjie said that every nation has its pride. The Topnaars will never move out of the Kuiseb valley. He said

that if needs be, all the Topnaars would die on the Kuiseb riverbanks.

The Headman went on to question the sincerity and real motives of Nature Conservation in grabbing the Kuiseb valley without consulting the traditional rightful owners of the land.

ABUNDANT WATER

He feared that his people might lose an area with abundant sources of water. The Headman maintained that the Kuiseb valley could easily supply water to the rest of the country from its underground reserves.

The Department of Water Affairs has set up a camp at Rooibank from where it is supplying water to the Rössing Uranium mine, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

Headman Kootjie said that Water Affairs was making a lot of money by depleting the subterranean water reserves of the Kuiseb valley. While they were selling water to the three centres mentioned and profiting from the traditional land of the Topnaars, his people were suffering from poverty and lived in a primitive style.

Water Affairs was not even paying a fee to the traditional owners of the land, he added.

Headman Kootjie said he hoped to establish a Topnaar Tribal Fund, which could tax companies which use Topnaar water.

The present activities of the Department of Water Affairs is detrimental to the general welfare and interest of the Topnaars, according to Headman Kootjie.

He said that in the past his people, some of whom are also farmers, used to dig shallow wells from which they provided water for their animals.

But since Water Affairs had encroached on the area, he alleged, the water level had dropped. This made it difficult for people to reach it with simple tools and resulted in a shortage of water at some settlements.

WASTING

When he took up the matter with the Administration, Mr Kootjie said, Water Affairs built five windmills with boreholes. However, not one of the windmills worked. It was more a case of wasting valuable State-money, he said.

No regular maintenance teams were sent out to look after the bore-holes. Mr Koot-

jie complained that at Klipneus, goats contracted disease and some died due to yellowish water extracted from one of the boreholes. He alleged that this was the kind of service the Topnaars received in lieu of their land which is being exploited.

The stretch of 140 km of the Kuiseb valley where his people lived was rich with manifold minerals Mr Kootjie said. There is a copper mine at Gorob.

He said that the Rio Tinto mining group discovered minerals at Soutrivier recently.

Although RTZ had no prospecting rights from the Topnaars as rightful owners of the tribal land, they moved into the area.

"We are keeping a close watch on them" the Headman said with a grin.

LEGAL

Headman Kootjie quoted the existence of legal treaties 16, 14 and 11 of which copies were available at the offices of the Walvis Bay Magistrate and the Windhoek Archive. These documents gave his people every rights to be in the area, he said.

Besides the local documents, the culture of the Topnaars was different from the rest of other Nama tribes. He

said that his people could never adapt to another lifestyle outside the Kuiseb valley.

Apart from normal animal husbandry, the Headman said that some of his people lived from sea-fishing while others make a living from the annual harvesting of the Inara fruit, a kind of a wild melon, grown near the sanddunes.

Mr Kootjie said that the Inara is a income generator for the average Topnaar family. He said that a bag weighing 40 kg of roasted Inara pips sells for about R35 at various markets in mainly Swakop-

Continued on Page 11

[Continuation not
submitted for
publication.]

BLACK BUSINESSES RESENT WHITES IN KATATURA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The Katutura Advisory Board reversed a controversial recommendation of its Management Committee yesterday to allow a White tenderer to take over a former Municipal beerhall in the centre of Katutura at its monthly meeting.

Mr D van Coler Wessels of Windhoek was one of seven applicants for the use of the hall. He offered R1 386 per month in rental.

The beerhall was formerly used to sell sorghum beer to residents of Katutura. There was also a bar where hard liquor was sold.

It is not known at this stage whether Mr Wessels intended using the hall for the same purpose.

If the recommendation of the Management Committee was accepted by the full Advisory Board, it would have meant that Mr Wessels could have become the second White man to own a business in Katutura.

About a month ago, Mr A Lubbe took over a refreshment shop at the Katutura Owambo Hostel.

Black businessmen were up in arms when they heard that another business was about to be taken over by a White. Some felt that Whites had all

advantages in the business field and chances should be given to Blacks, especially in Katutura.

They vowed to air their objections through the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industries, of which the majority are members. They declined that their names be

quoted at this stage.

Mr Johannes Huiseb, Chairman of the Katutura Management Committee who made the recommendation that Mr Wessels could occupy the beerhall, said that nothing barred Whites to qualify for businesses in Katutura.

He said that Article 35 of a proclamation dealing with this matter was changed by the former AG, Mr M T Steyn, to such an extent that persons of all colour, regardless of race could obtain businesses or even plots in Katutura.

Mr Huiseb said that there is no law giving special protec-

tion to Black businessmen and from now on they can expect to compete against Whites even if this meant that they would have to face up to stronger competition from Whites on tenders.

Mr Leon Venter, the Director of Katutura said upon enquiry that he foresaw no problems at all in the manner Whites were obtaining business in Katutura.

He said that tenders were called for during March this year, to let the old beer-hall in the centre of Katutura. It just happened that a White offered

the highest amount to occupy the hall.

Mr Venter said that since a few Whites had taken up permanent residence in Katutura, they had a right to occupy businesses where they lived.

ANGRY GROOTFONTEIN FARMERS THREATEN VIOLENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Farmers in the Grootfontein district yesterday threatened to blow up the water canals which are being built between the Okavango river and the Von Bach dam near Okahandja.

The canals are being built by the Department of Water Affairs at a cost of R250m.

The threats emerged on the farm Ossa yesterday when farmers in the Grootfontein and Otavi areas got together to protest about the Department of Water Affairs project coupled with the lack of industrial development in the Grootfontein area.

They met under the auspices of the Grootfontein Farmers Union and were met by Ministers' Council member Mr H von Hase and the Secretary for Water Affairs, Mr J Jordaan. Mr Von Hase is responsible for infrastructure.

The main grievance concerning the canal was that the construction work damaged farmland and that the farmers were not being compensated.

The farmers claimed that they had suffered the same sort of damage at the hands of the Roads Department.

The farmers were also up in arms that the water table in their areas was being overtaxed by the mines, such as Kombat and TCL, and that again they were not receiving compensation.

"We are as little interested in Windhoek as Windhoek is interested in us," one angry farmer, a Mr Pretorius, told the meeting.

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"I will fight this canal across our farmland to the last. I do not want compensation for losses incurred, I do not want to be paid for land expropriated for the canal. I want my water", he added.

A voice called from the floor: "He has lots of support from us, Mr Chairman." That was greeted with an enthusiastic "hear, hear."

The farmers insisted on seeking written guarantees that intensive planning by the

Department of Water Affairs would not lead to an overtaxing of their underground water resources, and that if it did, they would be fully compensated.

Fears were also expressed that adverse effects on the water table would be detrimental to tourist centres in the area.

The Eastern Water carries system will consist of a series of dams north of Windhoek joined by canals and pipelines and it has reached its fourth and second last stage, explained Mr Jordaan.

Once the canal and pipeline network that joined up the Von Bach, Swakopport and

Omatako dams with the underground Karstveld water system due for completion in 1986, the final stage would commence, linking the entire system with the Okavango River.

SCARES

It is the interim stage where the canal system will be fed with water pumped from underneath the Karstveld agricultural area while the final canal to the Okavango is under construction till sometime in the 1990s, that scares the farmers and urban communities in the Territory's north.

The meeting also protested against the trend for Windhoek to be favoured for new industrial projects, in spite of its critical water problem, while Mr Von Hase tried to explain that the State could not go too far in stimulating decentralisation at the expense of a free enterprise economy.

The meeting decided to take its case to the SWA Agricultural Union congress next month, which would fight its case at a higher level with the Government departments involved.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

WHITE SELLOUT BLASTED--Pretoria: The leaders of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the National Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has called jointly for action to prevent the "selling out" of SWA's Whites by the South African Government. "Independence for SWA is no solution," Mr Jaap Marais, Dr Connie Mulder and Mr Eugene TerreBlanche said in a joint statement issued in Pretoria by the HNP secretariat. "On the contrary, it (independence) creates dangers that will bring the pistol to the heart of SA. This is why the UN and the leftist forces want SWA detached from SA. "There is only one road to be followed: Swapo must be completely defeated through sustained military action like that recently in Angola and all forms of help and assistance must be withheld from Zambia and other states that accommodate terrorists. Negotiations with the UN on independence for SWA must be abandoned (gestaak). "Only when the terrorists have been driven out of southern Africa and peace, order and stability restored can thinking begin about constitutional changes, if this is at all necessary or sensible." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Sep 81 p 2]

SWABC WHITE GUILT WARNING--The SWABC has been warned not to allow itself to be used as an instrument assisting in the creation of a guilt complex amongst Whites in SWA. Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, issued a press statement in which he refers to the recent programme on the German service of the SWABC dealing with the German-Herero War at the turn of the century. Without quoting evidence to the contrary, Mr Becker maintains that the historical interpretation of the war which poses General Van Trotha and the SWA German community as the villains, is essentially false. According to Mr Becker, "the cruelties committed by the Herero are reduced (in the radio programme) to a minimum." Although the contents of the programme constitute an attack on the Germans, the trend entails aggression against the Whites as a whole, Mr Becker says. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Sep 81 p 3]

S.W. AFRICAN TV OPERATIONAL--The chairman of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board, Professor [Christian name indistinct] (?Van Turen) today officially handed over control of the South West African Television to the South West African Broadcasting Corporation. Overseas programs, SABC material and local news programs will be broadcast and there will be regular broadcasts in German. Apart from the SWABC's own news programs, the EWS Service will also show the SABC's TV news, but a day later. The television service will be picked up in the Windhoek and Oshakati areas. [Text] [CA021546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Sep 81]

PCR STATES UNITED LEFT NEEDED TO EFFECT CHANGE

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 10 Aug 81 p 16

[Communique by the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party, after its meeting on 2 August 1981, at Le Port: "How Can Change be Achieved in Reunion?"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party, meeting on 2 August, published the following statement:

Twelve weeks after the election of Francois Mitterrand to the presidency of the French Republic, and six weeks after the victory of the Left in the last legislative elections in France, the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party wishes to express its views on the political, economic, and social situation in Reunion and on its future evolution.

The persistence of the worldwide economic crisis in the capitalist system continues, and will continue, to weigh heavily upon the evolution of the situation of other countries' economies, especially that of France. The desire of the leaders of the United States by their refusal to decrease the high interest rates on the dollar... to maintain, especially the supremacy of American interests over those of others, constitutes a considerable handicap so far as other countries are concerned. In particular it can hinder or render much more difficult the realization of the economic, social, and political goals that the leftist government in France has set itself. The consequences on the situation in Reunion are immediate and considerable.

Even though in France the Left really does hold political power, and even though it is making an effort, if not to dominate the economic power, at least to increase the influence of the state in it, in Reunion, on the contrary, the Right is still in power.

This was seen at the time of the last legislative sessions, during which the defrauders who prevented the victory of a leftist candidate in the second precinct had the advantage of obvious complicity at both political and administrative levels. And today, the attitude shown then by certain leaders of the Reunion socialist federation appears in all its full harmfulness.

This was seen, and is still being seen, in FR3, which despite a few attempts to make it accessible, is still, because of the wishes of certain people, a propaganda function for the Right.

It was also seen after 10 May, in the decision by officials in important commercial sectors to increase all prices, systematically, week after week, to the extent that there is talk of a veritable game of musical price-tags.

The repeated increases are giving rise to justifiable anger among the population, especially since they are aggravating the ones decided upon by the central government (transport, cigarettes...) and sometimes imposed by the international situation (petroleum, rice...)

It is obvious to everybody that most of these increases were decided upon in a spirit of political revenge. But they are also having serious economic repercussions (the need to reopen the issue of salary agreements, reduction of planters' revenues, the endangered future of certain construction enterprises with recent increases, in the price of cement, etcetera...)

As of now, it is imperative that the government act quickly to control all prices and to freeze a certain number of them.

What is happening with prices demonstrates that here the Right has not disarmed. It is more than ever motivated by the desire for revenge, and anything offers a pretext for it to attack the new government.

The conditions under which the FEDECANNE [expansion unknown] leaders conducted the last planters' strike, with the open complicity of rightist politicians like Gaston Hoarau, Marie Therese de Chateauvieux, Paul Benard, and their gang; the vindictive articles in the JOURNAL DE L'ILE, heaping blame on the present government for the disastrous results of a policy for which it was not responsible; the persistence of Michel Debre's use of intellectual terrorism, brandishing, at the slightest suggestion of change, the scarecrow of "dumping" independence, dislocation of the republic, etcetera, all indicate very clearly the determination of the Right to oppose systematically the new policies of the Left.

It would be a mistake to underestimate these attacks and to assume that they concern only Reunion aspects of power politics. To let oneself be drawn, as some leaders of the Reunion Socialist Federation are doing, alas! into the political maneuvers of the Right to divide the Left in Reunion, is to guarantee that issues will be reopened through the reaction of Reunion's left-wing politics as a whole, and at the same time shake confidence in the left-wing government in France.

The Left must present a united front to cope with the maneuvers of the Right in Reunion. Unity is indispensable, and it must rest on the alliance of the two main organizations of the Left, the PCR [Reunion Communist Party] and the Socialist Party Federation.

This alliance would form the basis for great rally of Reunion men and women for the future of Reunion; it could be founded upon the preparation of a joint development plan made up from each party's projects.

This project would start with a thorough evaluation of the situation that is the legacy of more than 25 years of rightist policy in Reunion. It would attack the serious problems worrying the majority of the men and women of Reunion and would make an effort to reduce the imbalances existing in the various sectors, as well as social inequities. The main thing is to create the best conditions possible for real development of the country with a view to reducing unemployment, substituting jobs for assistance, etcetera.

The PCR is convinced that the path to be taken will have to turn away from the systematic policy known as integration, practised for decades by the Right. Respect for Reunion's specific needs and the necessity for self-sufficient development will have to be the paths taken.

At a time when on the one hand a two-year provisional plan is being devised, and on the other hand discussions are about to begin on application of decentralization measures for the DOM [Overseas Departments], the PCR feels that the time has come for the men and women of Reunion themselves to propose the solutions appropriate for their own country.

The way in which the government approached the problem of the planters, by setting up joint consultation structures and in undertaking to investigate thoroughly in the spirit of settling the issues in the best interests of the most disadvantaged, shows that anything is possible on condition that everyone take his share of responsibility. The PCR, for its part, states that it is ready to assume all its own.

It recalls its statement on last 14 May, asserting its view that the bill submitted by Gaston Defferre and the socialist deputies under the former government constitutes an acceptable framework for the future.

The PCR feels that henceforth there should be nothing to prevent meetings taking place between political organizations of the Left and prominent individuals in the political, economic, social, or cultural spheres to consider together how to plan and implement actions under the new policy.

The seriousness of the situation, like the importance of the responsibilities that the men and women of Reunion will have to meet under the new administrative measures for municipalities, departments, and regions, make it necessary to act quickly, and also to gather the largest possible consensus concerning the project for the future.

For its part, the PCR will spare no effort to reach these objectives.

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CSO: 4719/368

BRIEFS

FIGHT AGAINST SPECULATION--Sao Tome--The council of ministers of the Democratic Republic Sao Tome recently issued a communique in which the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, of Commerce and of Justice are charged with carrying out a series of concrete actions to eliminate speculation in the country. The same communique notes that these entities should improve the distribution system, organize the producers' activities and adopt legal measures to punish violations of officially determined prices. The communique of the council of ministers indicates that this decision results from its having noted, during its last ordinary session, that the rise in the prices of foodstuffs produced within the country is due to low production, the deficient distribution system and the activities of various groups of speculators. "The speculation which allows a group of individuals to live at the expense of the deterioration in the people's living conditions is in contradiction with the principles of social justice inspiring government actions," the communique of the Sao Tome council of ministers stresses. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 10]

CSO: 4742/14

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION LEADER HITS GOVERNMENT 'PLOT'--Mr Abdoulaye Wade, secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party [PDS]--the only parliamentary opposition to President Abdou Diouf's Socialist Party--condemned, in Paris Monday, 28 September, the "political machination" in his country against his party, several members of which were recently arrested. During a press conference Mr Wade rejected the accusation of subversion leveled at his party and expressed the view that this "plot" is the work of a group of people belonging "either to the government or to the socialist party." Mr Wade stated that the PDS has never contemplated seizing power by force. He denied that members of his party had been in possession of "weapons." "Despite many searches," he said, "no weapons have been found, nor will they be since we have never had any." The PDS also stated that he had not been informed of a visit to Libya by several members of his party. [Unattributed Report: "Parliamentary Opposition Chief Condemns 'Political Machination' Against His Party"] [Text] [PM011045 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Sep 81 p 4]

CSO: 4719/63

OPPOSITION TO U.N. SEATING OF POL POT REGIME VOICED

Victoria NATION in English 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE ousted regime of Pol Pot — the Khmer Rouge — has won the "right" to continue to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations.

It is the third consecutive time that the General Assembly has allowed in representatives of the man whose four-year genocidal rule had reduced a nation's population from eight million to five million.

The scenario leading to the weekend vote in favour of Pol Pot in the General Assembly was a finale in the drama which opened at the July International conference in New York which debated the so-called Kampuchea question.

Most of the delegations which voted in favour of the ousted Pol Pot regime said in the same breath

that they wanted to dissociate themselves from the large-scale human rights violations committed by the Khmer Rouge. The contradiction so obvious in this sort of logic reflects the considerable pressure that has been exerted in the General Assembly by the leading powers of the so-called "free world" in an effort to frustrate the victory that has been won by an oppressed people.

That Pol Pot ran a regime of genocide and terror is admitted even by Pol Pot's own advocates in the world body. What seems to be questioned is whether the Kampuchean people have the right to liberate themselves using what ever means available.

During his days, Adolf Hitler conducted a pogrom, the memory of which is

an embarrassment to the very champions of a "free world" and when he finally embarked on a spree of unprovoked aggression against other sovereign states in Europe, was he not nipped in the bud? Who today questions the move?

Apart from unleashing a war of genocide against his own people, Pol Pot engaged in sortles of aggression against his southern neighbours which have been played down by the "free world." Should men of conscience bemoan him or vote for him when he has finally been kicked into the dustbin of history?

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is a reality. It is a sovereign state whose government has been confirmed in office by a massive popular

vote in the legislative elections which took place only in May this year.

Those bent on delaying the process leading to the new Kampuchean government's rightful assumption of its seat at the United Nations because of past grudges or cold-war rivalry should realise that sooner or later truth will prevail and that they will not succeed in turning back the wheels of history.

CSO: 4700/74

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL REPORTS ON TRIP

Victoria NATION in English 21 Sep 81 pp 1,2

[Text]

S EYCHELLES established international reputation and the developing and non-aligned countries' increasing headway in an international forum dominated by the rich and the powerful were stressed by Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame, the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he returned on Friday from an exhaustive trip abroad.

Accompanying the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, the Principal Secretary had spent nearly three weeks at major international meetings in Paris and New York.

"The choice of Seychelles by the African member states of the United Nations as a vice-president of the 36th ordinary session of the General Assembly, at a time of so much international tension in the world and with the developing countries facing so many challenges to their peace, security and progress, shows the international recognition of the Republic's

capabilities, credibility and respectability on the complex international front," he said.

Although Seychelles could not afford to keep a delegation at the UN throughout the session to accompany the Republic's UN Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs. Giovinnella Gonthier, the Foreign Ministry would certainly do its best to live up to the trust put in us, Mr. Bonnelame added.

The long trip started last month with a week in Paris, and in the delegation's first contact with its counterparts in the new French Foreign Ministry and at the Presidency, the impression gained, Mr. Bonnelame said, "was that the present French administration have grasped quite well the nature of the problems of the Third World countries."

France's socialist administration looked at the organisation of society, the philoso-

phy of socialism and international relations more or less like Seychelles, he added.

Turning to the UN's recent Paris conference on the least developed countries (LDCs), the best result in Seychelles' view was the participants' willingness at least to look at the basics of aid development. Getting right down to the core of the matter, they debated and analysed the meanings of aid and development, the Principal Secretary pointed out.

"Until now we have had a tendency to refuse to reflect on this question of what development really means to the Third World."

Mr. Bonnelame placed as second to the question of principle, the undertaking by the developed nations to double the aid being extended to the developing nations, in particular the LDCs, by 1985. It was clear, he said, that as far the developing world was concerned this was not enough.

"We think the developed nations should and could do much more to help our countries develop."

Still, the conference was a success even if all the commitments were generalised, with no pinpointing of targets.

From Paris, Mr. Hodoul and Mr. Bonnelame went on to New York to join Mrs.

Gonthier at the UN's extraordinary session on Namibia and subsequent ordinary sessions. Reviewing the two weeks

of tough discussions and negotiations, Mr. Bonnelame noted the irony of the Organisation using a 31-year-old resolution introduced by the United States to get UN military support in intervening in the Korean conflict, to sanction foreign military help for Angola against South Africa.

The resolution stated that in the event of international peace being menaced and of clear aggression by one country against another, the UN had a duty to resort to a military solution if need be. Under the resolution, the UN members at the session on Namibia recognised the right of Angola and the South

West Africa People's Organisation to seek foreign military help if they so wished to counter the South African invasion of southern Angola.

The UN's 36th ordinary session of the General Assembly followed, and one of the Seychelles' duties as a session vice-president has been to scrutinise the record list of subjects that will make up the agenda.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, who may preside over a sitting in the near future, is expected to address the Assembly early this week, the Principal Secretary said.

SEYCHELLES

OPENING OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM MEETING REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 23 Sep 81 pp 1,2

[Text] Opening the Second International Tourism Marketing Conference yesterday morning, the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, welcomed representatives from seven neighbouring countries, international airlines, tour operators, hotel companies, international commercial organisations, the international press and Seychellois overseas tourist representatives. The Minister said the occasion was an opportunity to present to visitors attractions and services which are worth the money brought in by the tourists to spend.

The Tourism Week, through this Second International Tourism Marketing Conference and through the conference participants, would also serve as an opportunity to launch a new strategy for that industry on which Seychelles still depends as its biggest foreign currency earner. That strategy, Minister Servina said, "apart from trying to secure better economic returns, will also contribute positively towards bringing mankind together through education, understanding and peace". Such a new philosophy, he said, was now being advanced by the World Tourism Organisation and he believed Seychelles was well-placed to contribute substantially to it.

VARIOUS MARETS

As part of the new strategy, it is hoped Seychelles'

tourism industry will now go more towards the various markets rather than just wait for them to come to the country. It is with this in mind that such organisations like the now legally established Seychelles Tourist Board and the National Tourist Agency have been brought into existence, with the hope that they will acquire the competence and resources to present the country and its attractions more efficiently.

Probably next year, Minister Servina announced to delegates, the country would be able to establish its own international air service to fill the gap existing in the transportation of visitors to and from the market spots.

The Minister announced other important developments which have taken place since the first conference in October last year when reso-

lutions demanded actions to uplift the national tourism industry. These developments are the preparation of the Tourism Master Plan which has been prepared with the assistance of the Irish Tourist Board, and the Air Transport Policy which has already been adopted by Government.

SET EXAMPLE

Minister Servina told the conference participants, later in his Chairman's Report, that there was a need for the tourism industry to do more for itself rather than wait on other people to do the work. On that point he said the Government would set the example but he assured the participants in the trade that there was never any intention for the Government to fight the private sector in the business.

Those non-committed people whose involvement in the industry does more harm than good were criticised by the Minister who said the time had now come for them to change their attitude. He called on those in the business to work together instead of allowing each one to go their individual ways. The reorganisation of the taxi business, the marine charter trade and the car hire operations were examples of good cooperation in the interest of providing better services.

As efforts were being made to improve the image of the tourism industry, the authorities were at the same time making sure that irresponsible persons did not damage the country's reputation. Minister Servina said that next year the tourism authorities would be more firm in assuring proper standards and services, and drastic actions were expected against those not playing their part.

The closure recently of the Pirates Arms Hotel, Minister Servina told participants in the conference, was an example of the action taken by the authorities after eight months of appeal to the hotel's owners to clear up their mess.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Tourism Minister also stressed Seychelles' commitments to regional cooperation in tourism development. He said our region had a lot to offer the world in terms of tourist attractions, so a special effort needed to be made so that our countries could develop services and attractions which were complimentary to one another, he told delegates.

The conference, which ends on Friday, will also analyse holiday prices in Seychelles.

The various activities, organised for the Tourism Week have given the Seychellois people an opportunity to show how they live, how they work and what they can do, while the international tourist industry representatives will be able to note these.

Only on Monday night at the People's Stadium car park, the Variety Fair presented a cross section of Creole food, costumes, services and other attractions.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

QUALITY OF GRANITE--A preliminary report from the biggest marble fair now being held at S. Ambrogio di Valpolicella, Verona, Italy, says granite blocks and marble samples from Seychelles are making impressions there. Various granite merchants and architects have commented favourably on the good qualities and different colours of Seychelles granite, according to M. Bertoloni, the director of the Italian company quarrying for granite at Grand Anse. Mr Bertoloni has passed over the good news to the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari. Seychelles granite, a hard stuff of 600 million year old, is expected to make an impact at two other international trade fairs beginning in Marseilles, France, this month and in Baghdad next month. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 19 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/74

COMMENTARY REAFFIRMS STRUGGLE AGAINST ETHIOPIA

EA011916 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Commentary by Warsame Hirsi (Olow)]

[Excerpt] Somalia has on several occasions suggested direct talks between Somalia and Abyssinia in order to find a peaceful and political solution to the instability and crisis in the Horn of Africa. This has all fallen on deaf ears.

The Abyssinian reply has been to launch unprovoked air and ground raids into civilian-settled areas of the Somalia Democratic Republic. We may ask ourselves, will this solve the problems of the Horn of Africa? Are these obstinate Abyssinian policies in the face of reality any good to the people of Ethiopia? Whatever weapons the Russians give to the Abyssinian regime and however many troops are brought into fight alongside the Abyssinian colonial forces against the Western Somali and ABO [liberation fronts] they will not be able to break their iron will and determination to achieve their liberty and independence. History has proved that those who are struggling for a just cause will always succeed against oppressors.

It is imperative for the Western Somali and ABO liberation fronts to redouble their efforts against the Abyssinian colonial forces and those who support them and the unjust Abyssinian causes.

It is also imperative for the ordinary Somali people wherever they may be to give moral and material support to the Western Somali and ABO liberation forces who are fighting for their legitimate rights of self-determination, as well as to continue to defend their sacred land from all forms of unprovoked aggression.

CSO: 4503/2

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

MILITARY SUCCESS--The heroic Western Somali liberation front freedom fighters clashed with the Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers at Bulaleh, in Dagahabur Province, on 17 September, killing 25 enemy soldiers and wounding many others. After their mission, the freedom fighters returned safely to base. As they fled, the routed Abyssinian soldiers came across a civilian vehicle carrying women, elderly people and children and attacked it, killing five people and wounding five others who managed to escape. The Abyssinian action demonstrates its heinous treatment of civilian populations. These people were on their way to the liberated areas near Kabradahare. [Text] [EA230904 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and ABO Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 22 Sep 81]

ETHIOPIAN ATTACK--The forces of the Abyssinian regime yesterday at 1300 launched an artillery attack on the town of (Beled Hawa) and the villages of (?Malca Rie) and (Bananay) in the (Gedo) region of the Somalia Democratic Republic. A statement from the Ministry of Defense says that in the unprovoked attacks waged by the Abyssinian forces in the area four people were killed and four others injured. Seventy houses and [word indistinct] belonging to civilians were also destroyed. The statement goes on to say that the damage caused by the Abyssinian forces is still being assessed. It is feared that the damage and number of dead and injured might be higher. The attacks waged by the Abyssinian regime demonstrate the provocations perpetrated by the regime against the Somali people in their collaboration and unholy alliance with foreign forces. [Text] [EA271420 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Sep 81]

VILLAGES SHELLED--Mogadishu, 27 Sep (AFP)--Somalia said today that Ethiopian troops shelled and rocketed three Somali border villages on Friday, killing and wounding a "considerable number" of people and causing extensive damage. A defence ministry statement quoted by the Somali news agency (SONNA) named the villages as Belet Hawo, Marka Harrey and Bananey situated on the meeting point of the Somali-Ethiopian and Kenyan borders. Damages included destruction of government and public-owned houses as well as farms, the statement said. "The enemy's bombardment of these towns is part and parcel of the continued provocative acts of aggression being carried out against Somalia by the Addis Ababa regime in collusion with foreign powers," the statement charged. [Text] [NC270738 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 27 Sep 81]

KILLINGS IN HARGEISA ALLEGED--Hargeisa--Our reporter in Hargeisa has sent us a confirmed report that on 23 September the terrorist regime of Siad Barre killed 14 people in Hargeisa town. These people were killed on the pretext that they were against the regime. This, however, is a pretext that Siad Barre has used in the past for killing Somali people. This behavior has encouraged the Somali people to wage armed struggle against the Siad regime to remove him from power. Our reporter in Hargeisa adds that many people, including Col Ahmad Ali, the commander of the 8th Battalion of the Somali Army based in the north-western region, have been imprisoned, the latter after he refused to obey orders through which Siad Barre aims to tarnish the name and dignity of the Somali people. [Text] [EA022046 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Oct 81]

BATTLE SUCCESSES REPORTED--The Radio Kulmis reporter in Ghel Gudut region has filed us a report that says the heroic Somali Salvation Front [SSF] forces launched a bitter and [word indistinct] attack on a unit of Siad Barre's soldiers comprising mainly army officers stationed at Balumbale town. These officers were trying to poison the minds of the people of the area with evil and malicious propaganda in a bid to mollify the Somali people who are waging a united military struggle against the failing Siad Barre regime. The reporter added that the heroic SSF forces killed 13 of Afweyneh's soldiers, including three army officers. The reporter concluded by saying that the SSF forces suffered no casualties in the fighting. [Text] [EA032110 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 3 Oct 81]

CSO: 4503/3

KOORNHOF: CISKEI AGREEMENTS TO INCLUDE CONFEDERATION CONCEPT

Statement During Assembly Debate

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Government was preparing an agreement with the future independent Ciskei which envisaged the establishment of a South African Confederation, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof was moving the second reading of the Status of Ciskei Bill and said that the road to independence taken by the Ciskei had been a unique road.

The Ciskei's independence would be accompanied by a convention between the South African and Ciskeian governments to set out the details of agreements reached in the "package deal" acceptance of independence by Ciskei.

The issues dealt with in the convention and which would be taken up in legislation of both countries, included:

- The right to work-preference within the RSA — Ciskeians not being treated as aliens;

- Residential rights;
- Uniform and uncomplicated procedures governing movement across future international boundaries;

- Use of community facilities;

- Social benefits, and
- Any other rights and privileges sanctioned by law or usage, as further agreed upon.

Dr Koornhof said that none of these matters would be found within the Bill itself.

"An important matter concerning the package deal was the retention of what the essence of South African citizenship means to the Ciskeian citizen," Dr Koornhof said.

The unique road to independence for the Ciskei had not ended with its referendum. The Ciskei Government had continually kept its people informed and involved with the negotiations through meetings at Taba Kandoda and the people's sanction of its government's actions had repeatedly been

obtained.

To date 70 agreements had been approved by the joint Works Committee on Independence and of these, 33 had already been approved by the joint Cabinet Committee.

"There are an additional 12 agreements being worked on, one of which concerns the establishment of a future confederation," Dr Koornhof said.

Dr Koornhof congratulated the Ciskeian nation on its coming independence and said the Government of the Republic of South Africa had a strong desire to live in peace with the Ciskei and to work for the good of both countries' people.

He hoped that in his lifetime there would be a declaration which would read: "They are sovereign communities within the borders of present South Africa, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common love and loyalty for, and as members of the South African Confederation of Autonomous Nations."

Further Debate Details

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Government, if it had had a choice, would have postponed legislation granting independence to the Ciskei, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Replying to points raised in committee on the Status of Ciskei Bill, Dr Koornhof said the Government would have postponed the legislation in order to solve certain practical problems.

The Bill had, however, been introduced on the insistence of the Ciskei Government which wanted independence by December 4.

"This the Opposition does not appear to understand. They must accept that the Ciskei is desirous of independence."

The Bill itself was concerned with independence and not a confederation, which was not possible unless everyone enjoyed equal status. Without that it would be impossible to get everyone around a table. Equal status, therefore, was the "golden key".

Dr Koornhof predicted that the Ciskei would, after independence, experience greater and increasing economic growth.

Earlier Mr A Savage (PFP, Walmer) opposed the independence clause, describing it as "too loose, ill-considered and too vague".

More clarity was needed, especially since millions of rands were involved.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, also opposed the clause, saying independence for the Ciskei should have taken place simultaneously with the establishment of a confederation.

The people of the Ciskei should have been offered something so clear that it gripped their imagination.

In terms of the Bill, Ciskei

would become a sovereign and independent state and yet the Republic would continue to administer, assist or have part in the administration of the territory by agreement.

"The Ciskei is therefore ceding certain elements of its sovereignty to the Republic."

The NRP felt that these were matters which should be dealt with jointly by all members of a confederation, a concept which clearly differed from that of the Government.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP, Albany) said the borders of the Ciskei, as defined in the Bill, created a false impression of the extent of the territory. A considerable amount of land still had to be added in terms of the 1975 land proposals.

The chairman of the Consolidation Commission and nominated Member of Parliament, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said much of the land provided for in these proposals had to be purchased before it could be given to Ciskei.

"We know, however, exactly what land has been earmarked."

"The Opposition does not realise that we are trying to give independence to a people and not to a territory."

After independence, the Ciskei would be as free as Lesotho, but as bound as Lesotho to the economy of the rest of southern Africa.

"In terms of National Party policy, sovereign independence means the freedom of a nation and not the severing of economic agreements with other countries."

Dr Koornhof, re-entering the debate, said if the Opposition recognised the sovereignty of the Republic of South Africa the wording of the Bill, which stated that this sovereignty was being given to Ciskei, should present no problem.

Vause Raw Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 81 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The unique situation of South Africa required a unique confederal solution, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the party's alternative to the preamble to the Status of Ciskei Bill, Mr Raw said the debate over the past three days on the Ciskei's independence had brought the clearest exchanges of view and had highlighted the differences of basic political philosophies between the parties in Parliament.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had defined clearly what the government saw as a confederation. "We have a different vision. What we envisage as being right for the future of South Africa is a unique solution.

"For South Africa's unique situation and problems we need a unique South African solution. One cannot super-impose a western concept taken from the book on confederation.

"The Minister has defined the loosest form of the classic concept of confederation, which goes no further than basic consultation," Mr Raw said.

"We believe the one we should aim for is the content of the package deal and the objectives the Ciskei set for their independence," he said.

These were three basic goals — shared citizenship, more land and a structured system. Mr Raw said his

party would like to see a Council of Ministers start working now on the details of such a confederation.

He moved an amendment which he said would include the aim of a confederation as the basis for granting independence to the Ciskei. This goal should be included as motivation for an independent Ciskei, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said her party would not vote for Mr Raw's amendment as it did not believe that what Mr Raw anticipated was a real confederation.

"But mostly we will vote against this preamble because it contains a clause saying that it is deemed expedient that Ciskei becomes independent to this purpose."

The real situation would be best described if the two phrases were interchanged.

The preamble read that "whereas the government of the Ciskei is desirous that Ciskei become an independent state" and "the Republic of South Africa deems it expedient to grant independence."

It should rather read that the Ciskei deemed it expedient to become and the RSA Government was desirous to grant.

"That is the truth of the situation," Mrs Suzman said. "That would put the two positions in the right perspective.

"They were made an offer

they could not refuse. It was not the people's wish to be independent, it was the wish of the Ciskei Cabinet", she said. There were more reasons for opposing independence.

"There was no clear expression of the will of the Ciskeian people in this matter. The referendum was held under false pretences and there is going to be deprivation of existing rights for many Ciskeians living outside the borders of Ciskei."

Their future participation in the political process in South Africa was being removed, she said.

"This measure is also going to deprive them of sharing in the economic fruits of the Republic of South Africa and, finally, they will become foreigners in the land of their birth."

Dr Koornhof, replying to the debate on the preamble, said it was unbelievable that Mrs Suzman could say the referendum was held on false premises.

"She argues as if we had arranged that referendum. It was an all-Xhosa matter and we had nothing to do with it, whatsoever.

"I get hurt every time I see how you (the PFP) insult the Xhosa nation these past three days. They cannot defend themselves here," he said. — Sapa.

KOORNHOF DISCUSSES PLANNED RELOCATION OF BLACKS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 p 6

[Text]

THE Government still intends to move black people from eight areas of black-owned land in the white border corridor between Ciskei and Transkei.

But it does not know how many people live in these areas nor has any timetable been set for the removal of these areas.

This emerged yesterday from the reply given in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Surveys

Dr Koornhof said only one of these areas — a farm called Alsatia in the Cathcart district — was a black spot.

There were, however, seven "badly situated black areas" — released and scheduled areas — in the border corridor.

Dr Koornhof said it was "the intention to resettle the black communities of the said black spots and other badly situated areas but no fixed date has as yet been determined for the proposed resettlement projects.

"Surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place," Dr Koornhof said.

These "badly situated" black areas were: Lesseyton in the Queenstown district, Goshen in the Cathcart district, Umgwali in the Stutterheim district, Wartburg in the Komga district and Mooiplaats and Kwelera in the East London district.

Although the Minister was unable to give any figures for the population of these areas, a large number of people live in the Mooiplaats and Kwelera areas — and the Ciskei Government has said it is opposed to the transfer of these areas to white ownership, particularly as the remains of great Xhosa chief, Gcaleka, are buried there.

CSO: 4700/78

POLL SHOWS ISOTHA STILL POPULAR CHOICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

Mr P W Botha is still first choice among the Whites to be Prime Minister of South Africa, according to two nation-wide opinion polls.

The results of the polls are, however, conflicting about Mr Botha's popularity. The one says his popularity has slipped since last year, while the other claims he is the overwhelming favourite of the voters.

The polls were conducted independently by The Sunday Tribune and Rapport and the results published yesterday.

The Sunday Tribune conducted a poll in conjunction with the Centre for Applied Social Science at Natal University, while Rapport commissioned market and Methods Surveys.

Both polls were conducted among Whites only.

The Sunday Tribune conducted its poll to mark the end of the third year of power of Mr Botha and involved 1 363 people.

Rapport's survey was among more than 2 000

people who were asked who they would elect prime minister under present conditions.

The results of the two polls are that Mr Botha would probably be re-elected prime minister should whites be allowed to elect him.

The Sunday Tribune showed that 71 percent of the people approved of Mr Botha as prime minister — 16,6 percent were of the opinion that he was doing an excellent job and 54,4 percent that he was satisfactory.

The Rapport poll showed that 46,9 percent of those interviewed preferred Mr Botha as Prime Minister. He headed the popularity stakes by a vast majority, Mr Pik Botha being his closest rival with 15,1 percent support.

Third in line was Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, with 9,1 percent and then Dr A P Treurnicht with 4,3 percent.

In the Sunday Tribune poll, Dr Slabbert is second, with Dr Piet Koornhof filling the third berth.

Interesting, however, the results of the Tribune poll

show that Mr P W Botha's image seems to be slipping, compared to that of a similar poll in May last year.

Last year he was given an overall score of 7,2 points out of 10, but he falls to 6,64 points in the latest poll. Dr Slabbert's popularity received a score of 5,05 points, while Dr Koornhof was given 4,7 points.

The reasons given for the drop in popularity of Mr Botha in the Tribune survey was that he had failed to fulfil his reformist pledges, while the main reason for those who back him is that he is steady and acts true to party principles.

In the Rapport poll Mr Botha also received good support among English-speaking people. He was given 37,4 percent of their support, Dr Slabbert 17,4 percent and Mr Pik Botha 12,2 percent.

Of the Afrikaners, 53,6 percent were for Mr P W Botha, 17,1 percent for Mr Pik Botha, 7,3 percent for Dr Treurnicht and 3,3 percent for Dr Slabbert.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL DEVELOPMENTS

Resignation of Members

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Excerpt]

DURBAN. — A prominent member of the President's Council, Mr Pat Poovalingham, who said he would resign by the end of the year if Blacks were not admitted to the Council, will leave the body tomorrow.

Mr Poovalingham said yesterday that earlier this year he issued a statement to this effect.

But since it was now apparent the Government had no intention of asking Parliament to amend the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act to admit Black South Africans to the President's Council, he would resign as from today instead of December 31.

Mr Poovalingham said in a statement: "It was with regret that I was unable to accede to a request by Dr Denis Worrall, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, of which I have had the honour of being a member, to remain at least until this committee presents its report and recommendations early early next year.

● The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday that another member of the President's Council had resigned.

He is Mr Hendrik van Zyl. Both his and Mr Poovalingham's resignations come into effect on October 1.

Mr Heunis said an announcement regarding the appointment of members to fill their places would be made shortly. — Sapa.

Heunis' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — There was never any possibility of Blacks being included on the President's Council to meet the conditions of membership set by a Durban attorney, Mr Pat Poovalingham, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said yesterday.

"Mr Poovalingham knew this," Mr Heunis said.

He was commenting on Mr Poovalingham's resignation from the council three months before the "deadline" he had set for having Blacks included on the council.

The resignation of Mr Poovalingham is being seen in some circles in Cape Town as a setback for the Government, but this was hotly denied by Mr Heunis who said it was quite obvious from Mr Poovalingham's statement that he saw the council as being able to serve a useful purpose.

"It was quite obvious he resigned, not because the council was ineffective, but

because of his previous commitment."

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the resignation showed the so-called "Poovalingham option" was in fact no option at all.

It had been suggested at the time when the PFP decided to stay out of the President's Council that the party should have followed the "Poovalingham option" by joining the council conditionally.

The main reason for the PFP staying out of the council was because of the exclusion of Blacks.

Dr Slabbert said that however well-intentioned the establishment of the council had been, he still believed that as a constitutional mechanism for change it was bound to contradict its good intentions because Blacks were deliberately excluded.

He said Blacks who would be affected by any constitutional recommendations could not be excluded from the process of negotiation.

In an interview, Mr Denis

Worrall, Chairman of the constitutional Committee of the President's Council, supported Mr Heunis's statement that there was no chance of Mr Poovalingham's demand being met.

There had been "no consideration" of the demand.

"Mr Poovalingham is an erudite man with a nimble mind and he made a substantial contribution to the workings of the council," Mr Worrall said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said Mr Poovalingham's resignation did not affect the attitude of his party to the President's Council.

His party had entered the President's Council with the attitude that it would withdraw support only if it was seen not to be serving a useful purpose and this could not be judged until the council submitted its first report on constitutional proposals. — Sapa.

(News by B Cameron, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

New Powers, Privileges

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — A Bill giving the President's Council powers and privileges similar to those of commissions of inquiry was published in Cape Town yesterday.

It gives the council the power to subpoena witnesses, council members will be protected against insults or assaults, and one clause is aimed at preventing the disclosure of confidential information by council members or officials.

Freedom of speech and legal privilege are given to council proceedings and to witnesses and evidence before the council or its committees.

STATUS

In Parliament the new measure will be handled by the deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst.

An official of the department said today that the measure was meant to bring the council in line

with commission of inquiry as the council was in effect such a commission, but one with a higher status.

The spokesman said the interpretation of the clause of confidentiality should be interpreted as a measure aimed at officials or council members who may divulge confidential information, rather than at newspapers which published this.

Municipal Executive Memorandum

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Sep 81 p 20

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text]

A DETAILED plan for multiracial regional government in South Africa, and the massive devolution of power to municipal level, is contained in a memorandum now before the President's Council.

The memorandum, which was submitted by the United Municipal Executive, is believed to be the Government's secret blueprint for constitutional change at the local and regional government level.

Among the most startling changes called for in the document are:

- Multiracial regional councils whose members are nominated by each of the municipalities — white, black, coloured and Indian — in the region.

- Separate white, coloured, Indian and black municipalities with additional powers

- Two-tier citizenship for urban blacks — municipal citizenship and homeland citizenship.

- The redrawing of provincial boundaries.

Document

The 43-page document — of which the Sunday Times has a copy — was submitted last year to the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission, which forwarded it to the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, headed by Dr Denis Worrall.

A sub-committee of the council headed by Dr W C Dempsey, a former senator and for many years president of UME, has been appointed to investigate recommendations for new local government in South Africa.

Although the UME represents the municipal associations of the Transvaal, Free State, Natal and the Cape, as well as the divisional councils of the Cape, the sub-committee found there was not unanimous support for the UME

proposals.

As a result, each of the bodies has been asked to submit its views on the UME plan.

The UME report also deals briefly with the constitutional issue on the national level, saying that South Africa is faced with two alternatives:

- The continuation of the present highly-centralised system with a white parliament only, which will probably lead to a greater degree of political tension and conflict internally, as well as in South Africa's international political relations.

- A fully integrated multiracial Parliament based on an equal vote and full representation for all population groups, that is to say a one-man-one-vote system.

The solution, according to the memorandum, probably lies in a compromise between the two.

Dealing with local government, the report makes the following recommendations:

- Central and provincial government control of local government should be completely eliminated because it destroys local autonomy and democracy and creates political frustration.

Functions

- The functions and rights of both the central government and autonomous local authorities should be incorporated in the Constitution.

- White political and administrative control over municipal institutions of coloureds and Indians should be phased out as members of these population groups are trained to take over their own autonomous municipalities.

- In urban areas black community councils should be abolished and full municipal status granted equal to that of whites, Indians and coloureds.

- A portion of government tax money should go to municipalities, including the envisaged new Indian, coloured and Black councils.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] **THE** proposed Southern African development bank — the economic foundation of the Prime Minister's proposed constellation of states — has run into problems.

Due to unforeseen setbacks and obstacles in important areas, the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed and no further news on the progress of the project is expected until November.

The multimillion-rand bank was envisaged by Government planners as the launch pad of the constellation of states, with a primary goal of stimulating regional economic development, particularly in certain designated homeland areas.

The planners hoped all Southern African states, including South Africa's northern neighbours, would join the scheme, but the original blueprint has since been scaled down.

South Africa and the various homelands are now regarded as potential members.

However, even this scaled-down model is now running into problems and according to informed sources the launching of the bank has been considerably delayed because of them.

Restricted

The major obstacles include disagreement on qualifications for membership. Government officials have made it clear only fully independent states will be eligible for membership.

Non-independent states will be restricted to associate membership, carrying fewer rights, privileges and obligations.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, in particular, has rejected these conditions, saying that unless he is granted full membership status, he will shun the bank.

Independent homeland leaders and some Government officials are strongly opposed to the restricted approach and the planners are working hard to find a way round the impasse.

Economic and technical hitches are also snarling up the plan. Government planners working on the project have estimated the bank will need between R4 000-million and R5 000-million in order to succeed — a vast amount at a time when the country is facing an economic squeeze.

There is apparently resistance in top Government circles to this magnitude of allocation and the Cabinet has yet to take a final decision on the matter.

Resistance

There is also a measure of resistance from organisations and individuals whose functions could become redundant or less important when the bank starts operating.

These groups are said to include the Economic Development Corporation and Benso, the research organisation attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Much of their work will be incorporated into the operations of the new bank and Government officials want a complete change in style.

The new approach is said to be meeting strong resistance from vested interests in Benso and the EDC.

Despite these problems, people close to the planning of the bank believe the obstacles will be overcome and the bank will eventually be launched.

WHITE PAPER SUPPORTS WHITE MINERS' JOB SECURITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Text] **CAPE TOWN.** — The Government has accepted the principle of eliminating race discrimination in the mining industry — but will not amend legislation until measures have been effected to safeguard White miners' job security.

The Wiehahn Commission of inquiry into labour legislation recommends in part six of its report, tabled in Parliament yesterday that the definition of "scheduled person" in the Mines and Works Act be replaced, on certain conditions, by the non-discriminatory definition of "competent persons".

In a White Paper tabled with the report, the Government says it is, in principle, in favour of adjusting the definition "at an appropriate time and in suitable manner", but emphasises that the employer organisations and the trade unions themselves must take the initiative to reach a compromise.

"In pursuance of the proposals made by the parties concerned in this connection or in the light of the pattern which the negotiations take, the Government will determine further action but want to emphasise that no legislative amendment will be made before alternative safe-guarding measures

have been effected.

The commission recommends that the definition be changed on condition that:

- Adequate measures are taken to allay the possible apprehension of White workers about their future job security;
- Standards of work are rigorously maintained;
- All workers are required to achieve the same level of proficiency in training and experience before being appointed to a post;

- The principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value is maintained;
- Changes in work practices and conditions of employment are not introduced unilaterally by employers but rather with due regard to the process of consultation and negotiation with affected employee organisations;

- Adequate job security measures are incorporated in collective agreements; and

- Adequate protection against racial victimisation is provided for all groups.

The White Paper says: "The Government accepts that adaptations are needed in the mining industry, as in other industries, in the light of the economic growth and development of the Republic and the accompanying structural changes in the economy and changes in employment patterns and in the supply and demand conditions in the labour mar-

ket."

In its findings the commission reports that the complete removal of discriminatory measures in the mining industry, with the active co-operation and concurrence of the White unions concerned, appeared to be capable of achievement provided that the recommended conditions were applied.

Mr A I Nieuwoudt and Mr T S Neethling, who served on the commission, submitted the minority view that the mining industry could obtain enough Whites for training in most of the occupations requiring skill in the mines.

"Experience in recent years had demonstrated that a far greater number of trainable candidates seek careers in certain sectors of the industry than are in fact accepted by the mines. Far too many White people who have the necessary qualifications and aptitude for training are turned down.

"The so-called shortage of suitably qualified White workers is thus artificially created by the lack of adequate training facilities and the lack of communication between mines to divert surplus applications to other mines.

"This situation seriously threatens the security of the already declining numbers of Whites working in the industry," Mr Nieuwoudt and Mr Neethling said. — Sapa.

STRIKES UNDERWAY AT SEVERAL PLANTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text]

LABOUR unrest was widespread in South Africa yesterday, with thousands of workers striking for a variety of reasons.

In Natal, 800 Hulett's workers downed tools — 500 at Amatikulu and 300 at Darnall. The strike was sparked by protracted disputes involving pending pension fund legislation.

Police were on standby at the Game Discount World store in Durban, after the dismissal on Wednesday of 141 striking workers.

There were no incidents and the police were recalled after the disgruntled workers had dispersed.

The unrest, in its third day yesterday, had been sparked by demands for higher pay.

The 800 workers at the South African Pulp and Paper Industries' Tugela plant, Mandeni, who were on strike early yesterday after demanding pension contribution pay-outs, were back at work and all appeared normal.

This followed overnight proposals put to the workers by the Fosatu-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union to accept a bank guarantee arranged by Sappi regarding payouts of pension money and to discuss with management a long-term solution.

In East London, 288 motor car assembly workers were on the second day of their strike in protest against the dismissal of a colleague, Mr Today Dayimani.

Mr Dayimani, a worker at Car Distributor Assembly was dismissed, as a result of an attack on the senior technical foreman.

All the strikers were from Mr Dayimani's section of the plant, and yesterday stayed away from work for the second consecutive day in protest at his dismissal.

Mr Leo Borman, CDA managing director, said the company had contacted the National Union of Motor and Rubber Workers which was sending a representative to East London from Port Elizabeth to discuss the strike.

The entire work force of 550 of H Lewis and Company, in Kempton Park a member of the Tongaat group, decided on Wednesday not to return to work. Their protest concerned the dismissal of a committee member of the unregistered African Food and Canning Worker's Union who allegedly forged a clock card.

For the third time this week, Dorbyl Railway Products in Boksburg suffered strike action when 400 workers went out in support of a demand for a 60 percent wage rise.

RETENTION OF 'CLOSED SHOP' UNION SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The National Manpower Commission has recommended that the closed trade union shop system be retained.

In a report to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, tabled in Parliament yesterday the Chairman of the Commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, said while there were strong philosophical and practical objections to the closed shop system, it was a long established practice in South Africa and its retention would, on balance, probably have more advantages than disadvantages.

The Commission was instructed to investigate the closed shop practice after the publication of the Government White Paper on the first report of the Wiehahn Commission on labour legislation which supported a minority recommendation which rejected the closed shop principle.

Dr Reynders said that, among other things, the closed shop was a way of recognising that trade unions needed some sort of security arrangement which was justified from the point of view of the community as a whole, because of the role they played in the maintenance of industrial peace and

the promotion of sound and stable industrial relations.

"A consideration which is given particular weight by the National Manpower Commission is that a prohibition on future closed shop agreements, despite its possible merits, will result in profound disruption of the large number of stable employer-employee relationships of which such agreements constitute a part.

"However, it is equally clear that if closed shop agreements are applied without self-restraint or control, this may lead to a variety of malpractices and abuses."

Dr Reynders said the Commission recommended

that the Government repeal its decision in principle to suspend the closed shop practice, contained in the White Paper.

It also recommended that present legislation on closed shops remain in force, with the addition of a post entry clause which would enable non-union members to become members within 30 days of being employed by parties to closed shop agreements. The amendment would also enable employees to become parties to agreements within 30 days of employing members of closed shop unions.

Dr Reynders said care should be taken to ensure that provisions no longer occurred in industrial council agreements in terms of which employers were obliged, or undertook, in employing workers, to give preference to trade union members. — Sapa.

MAKGOTLA MEETING DISCUSSES ANTI-CRIME MEASURES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text]

THE SOWETO makgotla said yesterday they could stamp out crime on trains if they were allowed to patrol by the South African Railways.

The undertaking was made by numerous speakers at an open air meeting called by the organisation's president, Mr Siegfried Manthata, to discuss crime in general, the coming railways fare increases and house rents.

Well over 200 weapons of all kinds were displayed for the people to see, as well as a number of firearms confiscated from thugs.

The emotion-charged meeting, characterised by shouts of "power to makgotla" and "away with she-beens and parties", was told that the makgotla were disappointed by the attitude of the SAR police and at times the South African Police for showing little co-operation with the organisation.

Incidents were cited where makgotla men had arrested armed people next

to stations, only to have railway constables later tell them to let the men go free.

DOING UTMOST

Lieutenant D Gojane of the SAR police at Dube, said grievances and complaints of all sorts were welcome so that they can be attended to immediately. He said they were doing their utmost to fight crime in trains and commuters had power to assist police where they were not available.

The Government was also blamed for not doing enough to lower crime in the townships. Instead, it was said, it was encouraging it by legalising she-beens. The courts were also attacked for passing light sentences on criminals.

The frequent increases in house rents were described as the second high crime concern for Soweto, caused

by councillors who do not have a heart for the residents because they were earning a fortune.

Mr David Thebehali, the Soweto Council chairman, came under severe criticism in particular.

Councillor Eric Mothibenyane disputed a claim that rents were to be raised to R50 in Soweto next January. He gave an assurance that to his knowledge there would not be any increases.

He said he has also been shocked to learn through the newspapers that Mr Thebehali earned R1711,50 a month — making him the highest paid mayor in South Africa. According to his information, Mr Thebehali only got an allowance of R700 a month.

He lashed out at Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, for saying he was going to organise a meeting to decide against paying the increased rents because of Mr Thebehali's earnings.

CSO: 4700/78

SOWETO SERVICE CHARGES TO BE INCREASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

SERVICE charges in greater Soweto would go up by R8 per household per month from October 1, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr John Knoetze, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference, he said the increase had been approved by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He said while considering the current budgets for greater Soweto, it had become clear that the rapidly deteriorating financial position of the Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow council, required urgent attention.

"As in previous years, estimated losses, which now exceed R1,5-million per month, are caused mainly by losses on water, electricity, sewerage and refuse removal services.

"Every possible avenue of reducing expenditure and economising on services has been explored, even to the extent of using maintenance reserve and renewal funds for current expenditure and obtaining special interim loans from the Government to tide the community councils over their financial difficulties. But the stage has been reached where an immediate increase in service charges is unavoidable.

"Consequently, the Minister of Co-operation and Development has decided that with effect from October 1

and as an interim measure while the budgets of Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow are being finalised, an increase of R8 per household will become payable throughout greater Soweto," he said.

Mr Knoetze said the increase would reduce the average loss per household from R20 to R12 per month, and make the overall deficit more manageable. It was important the increase was paid by every household to avoid further losses.

"It is emphasised however, that families who are unable to pay the increase because of illness or deaths in the family, unemployment or any other causes beyond their control, should immediately apply to the township manager, chief executive of the area or to the ward councillor for exemption from payment of the additional amount."

He added all employers in the West Rand area had been consulted and told of the necessity for the increases.

Consultations had taken place with and information had been conveyed to individuals through employers, organisations such as Asso-com, ICI and the Johannesburg Sakekamer in a local Press and radio.

Black employees could feel sure their employers would sympathetically consider appeals for help in justifiable cases, Mr Knoetze said. — Sapa.

HORWOOD: GOLD-BASED MONETARY SYSTEM NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 15

[Text]

THE international monetary system has not been working very well and despite its complexity it needs gold in a pivotal monetary role more than ever at present, Finance Minister Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Replying to questions submitted by Reuter on the eve of his departure to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington he said: "A return to a gold-based international monetary system of one kind or another is highly desirable.

"This is necessary to bring more stability into the system, to reduce uncertainty and to improve confidence in international monetary arrangements," he said, adding that there is now a strong case for setting up a new international code of conduct for the use and valuation of gold by monetary authorities.

Mr Horwood said agreement on such a code of conduct would not by itself imply a return to a new parity system or the establishment of a fixed price of gold in terms of the dollar or other currencies.

These, he said, would be separate decisions.

"Gold is playing a major monetary role in the inter-

national monetary system at present and is likely to continue to serve as a primary official reserve asset and as a means of payment," he said.

He said, if considered desirable, a formula for pricing official transactions in gold could be based on a fluctuating price, such as the London gold price.

A variation would be for monetary authorities to agree that official gold transactions within a given price "band" which would then be supported by central bank purchases and sales, but which would be adjusted monthly or quarterly if necessary.

Asked if it would be possible to find a reasonable lasting gold price to which the dollar could be tied, he said "if a price has to be set which will remain fixed for a long time it will have to be a relatively high price, one which could be defended for some time with relative ease." — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/78

AIR FORCE HAVING DIFFICULTY RECRUITING PILOTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 81 p 10

[Text]

THERE is an alarming drop in applications for pilot training in the South African Air Force, according to Brigadier Jules Moolman, Officer Commanding SAAF Training Command.

Briefing military correspondents at the Central Flying School, Dunnottar, this week, Brig Moolman said the decrease in applications was causing concern.

Previously, an average of 800 applications was received from young men for a course, but only 278 were received for a course now being presented at the Central Flying School, he said.

Seventy-five of these applicants have been accepted for the course.

The brigadier said 38 applications for a course next year were received from matriculants who were interviewed in July. "Not one was received from the Free State," he added.

Ninety came from the Transvaal, two from the Cape and six from Natal.

Brig Moolman said poor salaries

could no longer be the reason for young men's lack of interest in being trained SAAF pilots.

With risk and flying allowances, a pilot could earn as much as R14 500 a year only five years after being accepted for training.

The SAAF, he said, was now selecting matriculants while they were still at school. "We feel that in this way we get a correctly motivated person."

For this purpose a SAAF selection board will interview any matriculants who are interested in a career as a pilot later this month.

The board will be in Bloemfontein on October 19, Cape Town on October 20, Port Elizabeth on October 21, East London on October 22 and Durban on October 23.

Brig Moolman said applicants should have Afrikaans, English and mathematics as school subjects.

"I must stress that it is not a career for super people only. What we are looking for are normal South African boys."

CSO: 4700/78

BRIEFS

NEW DETENTIONS--Another five people have been detained by Witwatersrand Security Police and two of the nine detained earlier this week have been released. This brings the number of people detained under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act this week to 12. Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Security Police on the Witwatersrand, yesterday confirmed the latest detentions. But he would not comment on allegations made by colleagues of Mr Mandla Mthembu, one of the detainees, that he had been taken to his home in leg-irons by Security Police. The four other detainees are Mr Aurret van Heerden, Mr Allen Fine, Mr Robin Bloch and Mr Stan Maseko. Mr Van Heerden is a former Nusas president. He preceded Mr Andrew Boraine, now under a five-year banning order. Mr Fine is assistant secretary of the Witwatersrand Liquor and Catering Trade Employees Union. Mr Mthembu is a member of Sached Trust, a continuing education programme aimed largely at Blacks. Mr Block is a student. The General Laws Amendment Act makes provision for the detention of people for periods of up to 14 days without having to be brought to trial. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 7]

NP INFORMATION SERVICES--Cape Town--The information services of the Transvaal National Party as well as of the federal council of the four provincial National parties, have reorganised their structures with a view to changing the contents and overall presentation of their permanent news circulars. Nat 80s, mouthpiece of the federal council, is to be changed drastically regarding its contents "because it does not have the impact while it also does not reach the purpose for which it was established," an informed NP source told THE CITIZEN. A committee of four MPs, one for each province, has been appointed to handle the flow of information to Nat 80s, while the party is considering the appointment of a full-time information officer again. He would be responsible for liaison with the media and the public. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 81 p 9]

NATIONAL PARTY RESIGNATIONS--Cape Town--There is a strong difference of opinion in top National Party ranks regarding the shock resignation this weekend of 39 members of the National Party divisional council of Lichtenburg. Mr Andries Beyers, a former Nat MPC, and Mr Piet Steinman, a former chairman of the Council, were the first to resign last month. The 39 dissidents apparently resigned because they did not like the changing constitutional provisions in South Africa. Some members of the Transvaal NP hierarchy told THE CITIZEN yesterday Mr Beyers and Mr Steinman should be approached with a view to solving their problems and

keeping them in the National Party. But other top Nats said these two men and those who shared their political opinions should in any case have left the NP long ago. "They belonged to the HNP and far rightwing groups," one Cabinet Minister said yesterday. It was also pointed out that Mr Beyers was "obviously sour" after he lost a nomination fight during the recent general election and that his step should not surprise anyone. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

NEW MILITARY CONSTRUCTION--The South African Defence Force is definitely not planning to move its headquarters to Wonderboom, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today. He dismissed a report in Hoffstad yesterday that the SADF intended moving from the old DHQ Building in Potgeiter Street as being "totally unfounded." While being reluctant to be specific about what the huge site in Wonderboom was being used for, he said it was to house a new military base. The SADF has bought several thousand hectares in the Buffelsfontein, Klipdrif, Murrayhill and Walmansthal areas, and construction work is already well underway. Roads have been improved and a R18-million contract awarded to Savage and Lovemore for a water reticulation system. The report yesterday also alleged that the whole army base at Voortrekkerhoogte would be shifted to Wonderboom. This was also denied. Residents in Wonderboom are also in the dark. Very few people even know it is the SADF doing the building. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Sep 81 p 4]

COLORS, INDIAN DIPLOMATS RECRUITMENT--The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday his department was losing potential coloured and Indian diplomats because they could earn higher salaries in their own communities. Mr Botha was replying during the Foreign Affairs debate to calls for more coloured and Indian recruits to the diplomatic service. He said the Cabinet had decided three or four years ago to appoint colored and Indian cadets in the service on exactly the same conditions as white recruits. There was now one colored diplomat. There had been coloured and Indian candidates, suitable people if slightly older than white applicants. "But what happened? When they heard what salaries they would be paid they lost interest because, with the qualifications we require for the service, they could get work in their own communities at considerably higher salaries than the South African diplomatic and consular service could offer them," Mr Botha said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Sep 81 p 4]

KWANDEBELE MEDICAL FACILITIES--South Africa's newest homeland, Kwandebele, does not only have no doctors--it does not have a hospital within its borders. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) that there were no hospitals in Kwandebele. He added: "The Philadelphia Hospital situated outside but adjacent to Kwandebele, also renders service to Kwandebele. There are 15 clinics in Kwandebele of which two are mobile clinics." Last week, in reply to another question by Mr Van Rensburg, Dr Koornhof said there were no doctors in the homeland either. Earlier, in reply to yet another question by Mr Van Rensburg, Dr Koornhof said it was estimated that there were 166000 people in the homeland. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 81 p 4]

INDIAN ELECTION--Not one of the four registered Indian political parties is contesting the election for the South African Indian Council in the Transvaal. As nominations closed for the November 4 election yesterday, 21 candidates were named for the 10 Transvaal districts, of which three were elected unopposed. All the candidates were running as independents. [By Marilyn Cohen] [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 p 7]

SCAW METALS STRIKE--A strike by more than 2,000 black workers at Anglo American's giant Scaw Metals plant in Wadeville has ended following a decision by management to reinstate a black worker who was fired after assaulting a white. A company spokesman said yesterday all 2,200 of the workers returned to work on Monday night. The work stoppage started in one department on Friday and spread to the rest of the plant on Monday. It followed an incident in which a black worker assaulted a white worker who had verbally abused him. After an inquiry the white worker was suspended and the black worker dismissed. The decision was interpreted by the black work-force as being racially biased and this led to the stoppage, the spokesman said. After consultations with the workers, management agreed to reemploy the black worker and to give him the same punishment as the white. This decision was accepted by the black workers who then returned to work, he said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 p 3]

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX--South Africa's inflation-riddled cost-of living took another upward turn last month--to an index of 208--showing an overall increase of 16 percent in the past year. Official Department of Statistics figures released in Pretoria yesterday show clearly how the country's cost of living has more than doubled in the past six years when a basis of 100 points was set. As always, the increase has hit the lower-income and middle-income groups hardest. For the higher-income group the index rose to 207,6 points from 204,2 in July and 179,4 in August last year. The lower-income group's index climbed in August to 208 points from July's 204,7 and last August's 177; the index for the middle-income group rose to 208,6 points from 205,1 and last year's 179,8. The figures show clearly rising food costs are the biggest cause of the sky-rocketing CoL. In August the index for food alone stood at 227,1--a rise of nearly five points in one month alone from July's 222,2. Analysis of the figures shows that the cost of food has increased by nearly 25 percent--an exact figure of 23,1 per cent--in the past year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 81 p 7]

SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE--The South African Sugar Association will stop releasing official monthly estimates of the domestic sugar crop for the time being, association general manager Peter Sale said. He said in Durban the decision to stop releasing monthly forecasts at this stage was taken for competitive reasons. The last official estimate of the 1981/82, May to April, crop projected output of 1,94-million tons tel quel, sharply up from 1980/81's drought-hit outturn of 1,61-million tons. Earlier this month, Cane Growers' Association general manager Ernie Morrison said early spring rains in South Africa's main cane growing areas are expected to boost the crop estimate to nearer two million tons tel quel. Mr Sale said, however, although some cane growth can be expected following good August rains these benefits could be partially offset by lower sucrose content, which can be caused by rain at this stage of the season.--REUTER [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 81 p 15]

TANZANIAN PAPER ON U.S. AID TO ANGOLAN REBELS

EA021116 Dar Es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 0400 GMT 2 Oct 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The party newspaper, UHURU today comments on the vote taken by the U.S. Senate to rescind the Clarke Amendment Act, banning underground operations in Angola and U.S. aid to Angolan rebel groups.

The party newspaper observes that although the amendment still has to be lifted by the House of Representatives, the vote by the Senate is a clear indication that the Reagan Administration intends to fulfill its malicious ambition. It points out that, despite reported remarks by some U.S. Government officials, the move did not mean American involvement. It is difficult to believe such a (?sincerity).

JHURU questions Washington's justification of the necessity to lift the ban if it did not have any accomplice. The paper states that there is every reason of doubt on the Senate's decision, because of the attitude of the present U.S. Administration toward independent Angola.

UHURU notes that since it came to power, the Reagan Administration has denied Angola its territorial integrity. What the administration sees in Angola is the presence of the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Reagan Administration does not want to turn the other side of the coin, to understand the reasons of foreign presence in Angola.

The paper recalls that at the time of her independence there were no Cuban troops in Angola which, as an independent nation, tend to ask for Cuban assistance following invasions of South African troops in its territory.

Here, the paper further points out that Pretoria's long desire has been to destabilize Angola. The Boers' dream is justified by their frequent attacks in Angola, which, in order to defend itself, has been forced to seek assistance from brotherly nations. Therefore, notes 'Uhury, the American decision to lift the 1976 Clarke Amendment banning clandestine operations in Angola and U.S. aid to Angolan rebel groups will further endanger the situation in Southern Angola and Southern Africa in particular.

In such a situation, UHURU concludes its editorial, Africa is also worried on Washington's commitment to the Namibian independence settlement.

CSO: 4700/68

NEED FOR TANZANIANS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD STRESSED

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Summary] To make known the importance of food in the world the 147 member countries of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], decided in 1979 that 16 October would be celebrated every year as international food day. The big question which we Tanzanians must ask ourselves and answer correctly is: what is the purpose of a day like this? Fortunately, the citizens have already been given an answer, which was provided by the minister of agriculture, Joseph Mungai, yesterday in his message opening officially the activities celebrating international food day.

Minister Mungai mentioned the two major purposes of international food day. First, to remind all people about the importance of having sufficient food for all. Second, to remind all people about the shortage of food in the world and to ask them to do the following:

Those who do not produce a sufficient quantity of food but are capable of doing so should prepare plans which will increase production and develop methods of storing food and using it well. Those who produce sufficient food should increase their effort and knowledge to produce even more and be able to help those who cannot fulfill their own needs for food.

If we Tanzanians investigate carefully, we see that we are entering the group of those nations which do not produce sufficient food to feed all citizens, although the capability of becoming self-sufficient exists. For this reason we are continuing to be harassed by a shortage of food. Therefore what we must do is obvious and it is to produce a larger quantity of food.

Farmers must increase their efforts and use good farming methods. These methods include using ox-drawn plows, tractors when possible, fertilizer and good seed, irrigation, insecticides, planting early and well and tending the fields well, and harvesting and storing crops well.

Also various agricultural organizations have the responsibility for making certain that the farmers obtain their requirements for tools and supplies and for purchasing crops with cash. Moreover, the citizens in general must use food carefully and avoid waste.

We Tanzanians should not deceive ourselves that we can always depend on other countries to obtain food. We must try to produce sufficient food in our country. This is the important message of international food day.

CSO: 4749/3

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PARTY PROGRAM COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES--The National Executive Committee, which concluded its 4 day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, has increased the responsibilities of the committee established to prepare party programs. This committee has now been ordered to wind up its work of preparing programs and to provide proposals for changes in the constitution of the party and government. As a result of these orders, the committee, which initially had the following six members: Peter Siyovelwa, chairman; Kingunge Ngombale-Mwinu, secretary; Isaac Sepetu; Moses Nnauye; Peter Kisumo; Gertrude Mongela, now has four additional members. [Summary] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 25 Sep 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/4

BRIEFS

LANDMINE KILLS SOME 20--Kampala, 29 Sep (AFP)--At least 20 people were killed in a landmine explosion Monday near Ngoma Trading Center, 60 miles (96 kms) north of Kampala, according to reports reaching here today. There were no precise figures of the dead as some of the bodies were taken home immediately by relatives while others were rushed to Nagalama and Mulago hospitals. Some 30 others were reported to have been injured. According to some reports here the number of dead was at least 40 and could rise as high as 70. The injured were taken to the Mulago Government hospital in Kampala where six of them have since died, hospital sources said today. All were travelling in the Lorry to Ngoma Trading Center for the market day yesterday when the Lorry hit the landmine planted in the middle of the Murram Road, one of the survivors said in hospital. We were in a bend, then an explosion, then blackness. The Lorry which struck the landmine was at the head of a convoy of trucks, all carrying traders to Ngoma Market. [Text] [AB291402 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 29 Sep 81]

REFUGEES FLEE TO ZAIRE--More than 100,000 Ugandans fled the West Nile province and took refuge in Zaire, following combats in the sector between government and rebel troops. Missionaries and rescue teams reported Monday 7 [September], at least 1,000 killed among the population. According to an official of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, 120,000 refugees are at the border between Uganda and Zaire, where the High Commission has arranged four camps to accommodate them. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Sep 81 p 7] 9670

CSO: 4719/403

OPPOSITION ASKS GOVERNOR'S INVESTIGATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 23-24 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The Federation of Zairians Overseas, closely associated with the former prime minister Mr Nguza Karl I Bond, presently in exile in Brussels, is asking that the former governor of Shaba, Mr Monchakini Manzikala, accused of having massacred some 30 Europeans in 1967 (LE MONDE, 14 Sep 1967) be tried by an international court. Mr Manzikala, who was serving a jail sentence for fraud in Belgium, was released Friday 21 August by the prosecutor's office of the Brussels city court. The Belgium law disallows legal action for crimes committed abroad by foreigners. For that reason, the Belgian families of the victims of the Lubumbashi massacre would like the French to ask the extradition of the former governor, in the name of two French citizens, Michel Thibaut, a pilot who, it is suspected, was killed by the governor's men, and Marie-Louise Savant, who was severely brutalized.

The ministry of justice explains that in order to obtain Mr Manzikala's extradition, a complaint based on civil law would have to be filed, or an investigation ordered by the Republic's chief prosecutor. In this case, the appointed prosecuting attorney could then institute a rogatory commission which would permit obtaining the information from the Zairian authorities in order to reconstitute the crime of which Mr Manzikala is suspected. But such an action, if possible legally, is most improbable in practice.

9670

CSO: 4719/403

ZAIRE

DEVELOPING ZAIRE RIVER'S REACH TOPIC OF MEETING WITH ANGOLA

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Zaire and the People's Republic of Angola are strengthening their good-neighbor relations. The reopening of the border between the two countries at Matadi has made it possible, especially for Zairians and Angolans to associate with one another more frequently. They are learning more about each other. It goes without saying that an atmosphere of understanding presently prevails along the entire border between the People's Republic of Angola and the region of Bas-Zaire, thanks to the determination of the two countries' authorities.

To carry out this determination, a mixed Zairian-Angolan Commission was formed at Luanda in 1979. It meets once every 6 months. Its last and fifth meeting dedicated to the maintenance and the development of the maritime reach of the Zaire river, took place at Kinshasa, from 20 to 25 July. However, belonging also to the region, the Bas-Zaire was represented by the region's director, comrade Malinguend o Monga Oyaka who participated actively in the foundation of the commission. Reporting on his work upon his return to Matadi, he especially emphasized that the Zairian delegation submitted a series of proposals aimed at increasing the performance of the waterway.

It should be mentioned, in this respect, that the Angolan delegation gave its support to the proposals and agreed in principle to the program. Nevertheless, the delegation will have to consult with the Luanda authorities before giving its final assent to the program initiated by the Zairian delegation.

At the close of the meeting, the Angolan delegation visited the region of Bas-Zaire. Accompanied by their Zairian counterparts, the Angolans went successively to Matadi, Boma and Inga. For the Zairian hosts, this was the opportunity to discover the realization of a few projects by the 2nd Republic, and to examine the lighted buoy system along the Zaire river between Matadi and Boma.

The Angolan delegation took advantage of its stay to express its wishes concerning the Zairian-Angolan cooperation. It is in view of this that, while visiting the shipyard of the Maritime Administration at Boma, it expressed the wish to see this administration be responsible for the maintenance of small Angolan boats equipped with "Johnson" motors. Moreover, the Angolan delegates who were very pleased with the training given to their compatriots at the department of hydrography of the Maritime Administration, also expressed the wish that the

Angolan team based at Soyo be connected with establishing the new international buoy system at Kimpunzi and Bulambema.

Furthermore, it must be mentioned that since the creation of the mixed Zairian-Angolan commission for the maintenance and the development of the maritime reach of the Zaire river, the Maritime Administration has already dredged 91,000,000 m³ in order to make the reach between Boma-Muanda more usable. For the same purpose, this has brought the depth of the river, which was 22 feet (or 6 meters) in 1979, to 28 feet (8 meters) in 1980.

9670

CSO: 4719/403

BRIEFS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES FINANCES, ECONOMY--Yesterday at the council building, the first state commissioner, citizen Nsinga Uduu Ongwakebi Untube, summoned the state commissioners to a meeting which essentially dealt with economic issues. [Words indistinct] Following is a report by citizen Elebe Ma Ekongo, state commissioner for information, and spokesman for the executive council: [Begin recording] As usual, during the weekly meeting of the executive council the first state commissioner briefed the council on general recommendations aimed at guaranteeing solidarity within the government and to ensure an efficient, collective action. During the meeting important documents from the departments of public health, finance, sports and leisure were examined by the council. On national economy, the council listened to three reports presented by the state commissioner for national economy, industry and scientific research [words indistinct]. On the department of finance, apart from the continuation of deliberations aimed at setting the 1982 budget, the state commissioner's statement bore on the treasury estimates from September to December 1981 in connection with the engagement undertaken with the IMF. In this context, the council confirmed the decision made earlier on the introduced rigorous measures for the implementation of rules governing state machinery both in Kinshasa and in the interior of the country. It was agreed upon that as of 1 October strict measures for the recovery of all monies owed the treasury be adopted regardless of the persons involved. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB271002 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 27 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/39

BRIEFS

PLOT TO DESTABILIZE ZAMBIA--President Kaunda [words indistinct] Zambians to brace themselves for more suffering [words indistinct] peace (?during) the Zimbabwe Liberation War over the problem of Namibia and South Africa. Dr Kaunda revealed that the Zambian Government has uncovered a plot by the racist regime costing billions of Kwacha to destabilize Zambia. The president was speaking in an interview with foreign newsmen after the opening of the commonwealth conference. He said over 5,000 Zambians were currently being trained by the racist regime to attack Zambia in the near future. The president said another 5,000 and a further 10,000 people were being trained to attack Zimbabwe and Mozambique. President Kaunda explained [words indistinct] an involvement in the effort to destabilize Zambia was (?revealed) during the trial of 13 people charged with attempting to overthrow the government. He also expressed [words indistinct] that a South African rugby team was soon to tour [words indistinct]. The president attacked the British Government for allowing the tour to take place and stressed that the British people (?would) emulate the New Zealanders in protesting against their government's action. [Text] [CA021024 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/68

ZANU (PF) STARTS TO REORGANIZE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] ZANU (PF) for Mashonaland Central Province has embarked on a massive restructuring drive aimed at strengthening the party, secretary and Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Naison Muroyiwa, said yesterday.

He said the exercise was in line with recent appeals by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to strengthen the organisation. The Prime Minister made the appeals during his tour of Manicaland, Mashonaland East, the Midlands and Victoria provinces.

Involved in the exercise will be the Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Deputy Minister of Youth,

Sport and Recreation, Mr George Rutanhire, and other senior Government and party officials. The ministers are all MPs for the area.

ELECTIONS

Mr Muroyiwa said elections would be held on October 2 at Glendale in Mazoe and on October 3 at Manhenga in Bindura as an initial stage in the reorganisation of the party.

There will also be an election at Shinje in Sipolilo on October 11. In both areas elections will start at 10 am, Mr Muroyiwa said.

CSO: 4700/76

SITHOLE'S ZANU HITS BACK AT HOVE'S WARNING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 pp 7, 10

[Text]

THE Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU yesterday reacted to a warning by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, that the Government would take action if minority parties did not curb their political activities and conduct themselves lawfully.

A statement issued by ZANU's national chairman, Mr Phineas Sithole, said the current upsurge in political activity was due to the fact that the people felt "threatened by the idea being canvassed by ZANU (PF) and the Government to declare a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

"The minister should be aware that it is desirable for ZANU to hold meetings in order to correct the malicious propaganda being spread by

ZANU (PF) which is deliberately designed to distort and misrepresent the history of the real ZANU formed by Mr Sithole in 1963."

Mr Sithole said the inaccessibility of the local Press, radio and television to minority parties

made it imperative for them to hold many meetings and political gatherings.

"The minister should not overlook the fact that it is ZANU (PF) which is organising public demonstrations, some of which were against the police and that PF demonstrations were provoked by previous ZANU (PF) demonstrations," he said.

Mr Sithole condemned some ministers for allegedly using divisive slogans which were contrary to "the whole noble concept of reconciliation".

[Editorial]

Freedom or...

NO government can stand with folded arms while its opponents plot subversion or mouth sedition against it. Opposition carries with it a heavy responsibility which should not be abused.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe guarantees freedom of expression, of assembly and of association. It also obliges the Government to safeguard the State against any and all manner of subversion.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hove, has warned minority political parties to behave themselves in a "proper manner" — or else.

This is not the first time a senior member of the Government has found it necessary to issue such a warning. Mr Hove himself has sounded the same warning in the past; so has the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

In essence, what the Government is saying is that as long as the peace which we achieved after years of blood-letting is not threatened by the words or deeds of minority party leaders, everything will remain normal.

On the other hand, if they decide to preach subversion against the State, the law of the land must take its course. It would be irresponsible of the Government not to act.

No one really wants to see a situation in Zimbabwe where free political activity is curtailed in any way; we had enough of that under successive settler regimes, including the most notorious of them all, Ian Smith's.

The minority parties are frightened of the one-party state; Mr Mugabe has vowed that it would not be forced upon the people. We can only surmise that the minority parties are frightened of the unknown.

CSO: 4700/76

ZIMBABWE

ZVOBGO INTERVENTION IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Any suggestion that civil servants should be exposed to political issues is irresponsible, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said during the adjournment debate in the Assembly.

In reply to two PF MPs who criticized the minister's intervention in the recent spate of demonstrations, he said: "We must protect our civil servants from political issues and all the demonstrations that have occurred have been political."

Dr Zvobgo told the MPs they should not have brought the matter up in the Assembly. "It is clear to me that although the honourable members may have good intentions they have gone about this matter in the wrong way.

"They have not complained to me--they have not sought enlightenment--as to what exactly happened at each and every demonstration.

"By raising this matter here they compel me to deal with this issue in public which will necessarily trigger, if not more demonstrations, certainly greater partisanship in matters which underline some of these demonstrations."

He told Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) it was "gibberish nonsense" to call every minister a "custodian of justice" and "the highest court of appeal."

His ministry's philosophy on demonstration was that as long as they were peaceful there was nothing wrong.

On why he had intervened, he said: "Some other government, imbued with a different philosophy regarding the people, may have said this was not for ministers. They should sit in their offices while Rome burns."

The recent demonstration in Norton, he said, had been against the beerhall superintendent who was a former policeman and said to be a UANC supporter. "This was not an issue of rents for which I could have sent my officials."

He countered PF MPs' allegations of "instant justice" by saying he did not fire the superintendent. He listened to the complaints and told the people he would investigate them.

"I am now in the process of holding discussions with the rural council. I can't dismiss him as I don't employ him."

At Chitungwiza he had heard allegations of corruption, nepotism and tribalism, but he would investigate these himself.

The demonstration there had been "huge."

"Officials could not get in. What do I do? Send my permanent secretary to deal with a situation like that?" A public servant would not even know where to begin in such a case, he said.

CSO: 4700/76

ZIMBABWE

PM MAKES ONE-PARTY POLL PLEDGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Melbourne. Unofficial as well as official candidates will be allowed to stand in parliamentary elections in any one-party state in Zimbabwe and experiences in other African countries showed such candidates can get elected, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

He was answering questions after a short talk to more than 1500 people at Monash University in Melbourne during a meeting organised by the All-Africa Students' Union of Australia and the country's churches.

A hesitant questioner asked if the rumours that Mr Mugabe wanted a one-party state were true and, if so, how did the desire square with his commitment to democracy?

The Prime Minister said such a system would still allow full debate of policy at all levels from the cell to national organisation and people could "differ and box each other" as much as they liked during the debate

Consensus

[Words indistinct] to the consensus of the majority when a decision was reached.

Such a system of rule by consensus and consultation was traditional in Africa and countries like Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia were still democratic despite having such a system.

All argument was under one roof and there was no opposition for the sake of opposition.

If a block of MPs represented a tribe or a region and voted as a block it did not help unify the country.

Zimbabwe had not forcibly nationalised any industry and had no immediate plans to do so, he told a student who asked when the Government would implement its socialist policies.

A capitalist system had been inherited and it would take time to transform it, but already workers' committees and workers councils had been set up and two

firms had voluntarily offered and sold large shareholdings to the State. Other shareholdings had been acquired when South African interests had been found trying to dispose of their shares on the market.

Companies

Private companies had to localise their management as soon and as far as possible, he added.

In his address, the Prime Minister said Namibia had to become independent under an unmodified implementation of UN Resolution 435 and South Africa should be pressured into ending apartheid and incursions into neighbouring countries.

He emphasised that he had not come to Melbourne to demand a certain policy commitment from Commonwealth leaders, but he would certainly put forward his views in the discussion on Southern Africa.

CSO: 4700/76

PTC SAYS FOREIGN STAFF NEEDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation suffered a serious loss of skilled and experienced personnel last year, the chairman of the PTC board, Mr Robert Cole, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual congress of the Posts and Telecommunications Union in Salisbury, Mr Cole expressed the corporation's grave concern and promised the delegates that everything possible was being done to "retain staff and to clear away the causes of uncertainties which have given rise to frustration and anxiety".

He said the union had an important role to play in helping to create a sound and harmonious working relationship.

Mr Cole told the delegates that promotion within the corporation must be based on merit if the organisation was to meet its obligations efficiently and effectively.

"It is now time for all of us to look ahead and work positively towards carrying out our respective tasks to meet the needs of the people of Zimbabwe."

The loss of skilled and experienced staff was reflected in the drop in the

high standard of service given to the public and in the increasing criticism being levelled at the PTC.

The corporation was doing everything in its power to overcome the shortage of staff by increasing the intake of local recruits and accelerating their training.

He added that the training helped to replace the staff losses — especially in the postal services.

He, however, disclosed that it would take between three and five years to overcome the loss of skilled people in this department.

During this time trained and experienced staff should be obtained from other countries if telecommunications services were to meet the people's needs.

"I must emphasise that the services of such personnel are required until such time as trained Zimbabweans become sufficiently experienced to undertake the work themselves. This issue is being actively pursued."

POSTAL WORKERS BACK KANGAI ON ONE UNION CALL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

THE Posts and Telecommunications Union yesterday came out in full support of the Government's call for one union in each industry.

Addressing the union's annual congress in Salisbury, the organisation's president, Mr Max Walton, said the call by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, would give workers more power and improve their conditions of service.

"We associate ourselves with the minister's call which will bring about increased productivity," Mr Walton told more than 100 delegates.

Mr Kangai, who made the call at the weekend, gave the trade union movement in Zimbabwe less than a year to unite and establish one union in each industry.

He vowed to stamp out any remaining racial discrimination practised by industrial councils.

Mr Walton told delegates his union agreed with the minister and the organisation was discussing a merger with Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union.

"We agree with the minister's view and also support him on his contention that the interests of low-ranking workers are most important. Our record of achievements in this regard bears this out."

There was a dire shortage of experienced personnel in the PTC and he urged that exceptional measures be taken to fill the vacuum.

"It is also important that any exceptional measures taken should not inhibit the normal career prospects or legitimate aspirations of our members," he said.

Mr Walton said the union was fully behind the Government's intention to keep the numbers of expatriates to the lowest. It did not favour the recruitment of expatriates but "we have to acknowledge that some may be necessary".

Another way to alleviate the problem was to re-engage retired PTC

staff to fill vacant positions. He called for a vigorous training programme at all levels, including refresher courses.

Training was important to ensure standards were maintained. "Without career-type personnel the corporation will crumble," he added.

He claimed there was frustration in the PTC caused by the Africanisation directive by President Banda and many in-service personnel felt that they were being overlooked.

Mr Walton also appealed to the management to have a good relationship with employees and pay them adequately.

"The employer has the responsibility to keep up with our rapidly changing world in regard to our total remuneration and treatment. They must not only pay adequate salaries but must also offer attractive fringe benefits and improve working conditions and ensure equal rights."

It was also imperative for workers to show a positive approach to their work and be loyal and enthusiastic.

ZIMBABWE

UNIONS UNDER FIRE FROM BOTH SIDES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Trade unions came under fire from both RF and ZANU (PF) MPs in the Assembly.

In a hard-hitting attack on the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Richard Cartwright (RF, Hatfield), said that instead of working for the good of the nation, it was "aiding and abetting the ruination of the economy of the country."

"I think trade unions should be strong and divorced from politics," he said, referring to an article in yesterday's Herald in which trade union chief Mr Albert Mugabe, was quoted as urging the Government to take over control of public transport.

"I also think that trade unions should stick to their own job and leave alone things they have no knowledge of," he said.

While congratulating the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai for his successes in diffusing wildcat strikes during the past year, Mr Albert Taderera (ZANU-PF, Victoria), said the trade union movement had been infiltrated by agitators bent on sabotaging the economy of the country.

Mr Taderera, a former trade unionist, also called for the scrapping of the Industrial Conciliation Act which, he said, did not encourage good employer-worker relations.

"The minister would not be running around the country if it were not for the irresponsibility of people we find in the trade unions.

"Instead of educating the workers to understand the value of good labour relations we find these people going into the farms and denouncing socialism. It is time we rid ourselves of these agitators."

Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North), urged Mr Kangai to increase the industrial minimum wage from \$85 a month to a level where workers could "make ends meet."

CSO: 4700/76

ZIMBABWE

KANGAI PLEDGES NATIONAL PLAN FOR PENSIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] The Government is going to introduce a national pension scheme to cater for Zimbabwe's workers, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, told the Assembly during the debate on his ministry's expenditure estimates.

"It is a matter which causes a great deal of concern," he said, "that some workers who had given years of service found themselves pensionless and destitute when they left their jobs.

"The Cabinet has already approved proposals from my ministry on this subject."

Mr Dzikamai Mavhaire [ZANU-PF, Victoria] suggested that the various funds for caring for old people may undermine African culture, according to which the children traditionally looked after their aged parents.

The minister disagreed, and said this was not a scheme to cater for the entire aged population, but mainly for expatriates who left their own countries many years ago and had "given the better part of their lives to this country." He said it was the responsibility of this country, therefore, to look after them.

Mr Kangai also told the House that an official from the International Labour Organisation recently spent two weeks in Zimbabwe assessing the feasibility of introducing a national pension scheme.

Commenting on concern expressed by Mr Henry Elsworth (RF, Midlands) over the plight of small mines which he said might be forced to close down or discharge workers because of their inability to pay the minimum wage, Mr Kangai said his ministry would step in where such situations arose to try to "arrest" the situation.

Replying to a call by Mr Sydney Malunga (PF, Matabeleland North) for an increase in the minimum wage of \$85 a month, Mr Kangai said that he hoped that in the not-too-distant future the Government would announce its plans on this issue.

He accused some employers of resorting to tactics designed to avoid paying the minimum wage and warned that in any future minimum wage regulations, loopholes that could be used to circumvent such regulations would be plugged.

Commenting on the \$43 million earmarked for demobilisation gratuities for former combatants who opt to leave the army, Mr Kangai said: "The \$43 million is not the ceiling. It is just a bare minimum to get the scheme going."

He assured the House that the demobilisation money would go to the people for whom it had been set aside and that the Government would try to help those demobilised by offering such things as schooling.

Mr Robert Marere (ZANU-PF, Mashonaland East) said there was still discrimination by employers in the building industry and artisans were paid lower wages when doing a job in African areas than for doing the same job in areas covered by National Industrial Act regulations.

Mr Kangai replied that the building industry and a trade union and employers had negotiated an agreement which would come to the ministry for approval. He said this agreement was open to objections for 30 days and said that members of the House could--and in fact had an obligation to--make any objections they felt necessary to any agreement.

Regarding the trade unions the minister agreed with Mr Rowan Cronje (RF, Central) on the principle of freedom of association, but said that public interests and public safety were sometimes more important than freedom of association.

CSO: 4700/76

AFC TO BUILD RURAL DEPOTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The Agricultural Finance Corporation has announced a massive programme to build depots in the rural areas. Under the programme, the parastatal body would spend huge sums of money.

In an interview with Ziana in Salisbury last night, the general manager, Mr Richard Tuckniss, said the programme was a follow-up to the Prime Minister's pledge for the corporation to establish depots in rural areas.

The general manager said the AFC wanted to increase marketing outlets by establishing depots throughout the rural areas.

"We realise how important this programme is to us and it is our hope that the Prime Minister's pledge is implemented as soon as possible," he said.

Opening the Mrewa Agricultural Show, the Prime Minister said the Government is to streamline the distribution of credit being expanded by the Agricultural Finance Corporation to enable all farmers to benefit from the scheme.

And Mr Tuckniss said last night his organisation was doing everything possible to ensure that all farmers in the rural areas were satisfied.

The general manager also dispelled fears among farmers that the recent loan rate increase from 9 to 12 percent would affect them.

"We have the interests of the famers at heart and it would be suicidal for us to punish the farmer, who we very much depend on," he said.

Mr Tuckniss explained that the increases were meant to lessen borrowing from the bank.

CSO: 4700/76

STATE STEPS IN TO HELP BOOST CROP DELIVERIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

TRUCKS from the Central Mechanical Equipment Department are being used to supplement private contractors moving crops from communal farms to marketing depots.

The chief Agritech agronomist for the commercial sector, Mr Harry Howden, who is co-ordinating the Government fleet, said it was hoped the move would enable all communal crops to be in by November 20.

"So far we are concentrating mainly in areas with heavy soils which make it difficult to operate when it rains. We will go to areas with sandy soils later.

"We are not competing with private companies, but supplementing where they are not willing to go.

"For instance in Mzarabani, Centenary, contractors are willing to take fertilisers down the escarpment and are not willing to carry crops uphill on their return.

"We have stepped in to carry crops in areas such as these, plus those considered inaccessible by private contractors."

To encourage private contractors to continue operating the Government was charging a fee equivalent to that asked for by private hauliers.

Government operations started last week in Mangwende, Mudzi, Matibi One and Sipolilo. Trucks issued to Agritech's division for the communal sector had moved 77 000 tonnes of produce from Weya in two days.

In Gokwe 55 Government trucks are expected to handle 10 500 tonnes of cotton and 33 000 tonnes of grain — 90 percent of it maize and the rest groundnuts and soya beans.

A total of 75 trucks will be deployed throughout the rest of the country to move 17 000 tonnes of grain and 500 tonnes of cotton.

"It takes time to get things organised," said Mr Howden. "Everything is going to plan so far." Rain was the only threat to the operation.

"We received details about the size of the produce from our 1 250 field staff, local government authorities, political committees, women's groups, master farmers and young farmers' clubs.

SALE OF DOMESTIC PRAWNS ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 11

[Text]

GIANT Kariba freshwater prawns will be on sale in Salisbury before November.

In an interview this week consultant marine biologist Dr Mark Caulton said that prawns had already gone on sale in Kariba.

"By November the first of regular consignments of prawns will reach Salisbury and other parts of the country since we now have 750 000 prawns in stock with another 250 000 hatching every month," Dr Caulton said.

Describing Zimbabwe's pioneer prawn production project as "having gone much better than expected", Dr Caulton said that by early next year 24 ponds with a surface area of 15 ha would be filled with giant Malaysian prawns.

TARGET

The total production target would be 30 tonnes a year which would ensure a continuous supply on the local market. Although there were no plans to export yet, Zambia was interested in buying prawns, Dr Caulton added.

The breeding stock was imported from Thailand last year by Zimbabwean businessmen who believed that prawns would multiply fast in Kariba's warm water.

Scientific research, trial and error and an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars have resulted in a successful new industry with the processing and packing plant now nearing completion.

"Quality-wise the Kariba prawns will be better than those from Mozambique since they will be frozen within 30 minutes of capture," Dr Caulton said.

After being taken from the ponds the prawns will be kept for 24 hours under running water in concrete tanks. This ensures that no food remnants are left in the stomach which obviates the need to remove the black vein or gut before eating.

They are killed in icy water, washed and hand-sorted into sizes before being frozen and packed.

"This process takes place within 30 minutes which ensures that the

prawns are absolutely fresh with no risk of contamination. Since they will be airfreighted from the farm to the consumer their quality is assured," Dr Caulton stressed.

To meet demand the ideal weight of each prawn was 30 grams with between 30 and 40 prawns to a kilogram, but some were big enough to weigh in at only 10 to a kilogram, Dr Caulton said.

The price? About \$15 a kg, including tax.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

WORKERS DISCONTENT--Bulawayo. The workers' committee of Hippo Valley Estates will meet before the end of the week to review grievances, the committee chairman, Mr Simon Mupindu, said yesterday. He was speaking after the September 28 deadline set by the workers for the firing of manpower resources manager, Mr Martin Duffield, had passed. Mr Mupindu said he could not comment on what the workers intended to do next. "The workers' committee will meet before the end of this week to discuss various issues affecting the workers," he said. He noted that Mr Duffield had not been fired and said workers were "still on their toes awaiting the development of the promises made to them by management." Last Friday Mr Mupindu said the workers reserved the right to strike if Mr Duffield, whom he described as "the biggest single problem for the workers," had not been fired by Monday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 4]

ROMANIAN TEAM--A Romanian economic delegation led by Dr Stefan Masu, the director for African affairs, yesterday paid a courtesy call on President Banana at State House in Salisbury, reports Zimbabwe Information Services. Receiving the delegation, President Banana said that their visit to Zimbabwe "brought back the happy memories of my visit to Romania last year." The visit afforded the delegation the opportunity to explore various areas of co-operation between the two countries, said the President. He said that since his visit to Romania there had been tremendous progress in following up the decisions taken by the officials of the two countries. "Your visit here is yet another step toward consolidating the co-operation agreement. Paper agreements in themselves are not very important," the President said. He expressed confidence that the ministries would respond positively to the issues to be discussed and would do everything to facilitate the discussions. Earlier, the leader of the Romanian delegation told President Banana that President Ceausescu was paying special attention to the development of relationships between Romania and Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 3].

FARM PROBE--The Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry has decided to hear oral evidence in Salisbury in camera in a bid to protect publicity-shy farmers. The chairman, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said yesterday: "I have been given power to review the situation from time to time. "The trouble is when you (reporters) are in, people become nervous and do not give us all the information that we need because of your presence." The ban, he said, also applied to Ministry of Information officers, who had been attending the hearings,

which end next week. Dr Chavunduka said reporters were free to interview farmers after they had given evidence. But yesterday, one farmer who gave evidence, Colonel George Hartley, was reluctant to go into details. "I have told the commissioners of the need to settle the squatter situation and attend to input and machinery costs," was all he had to say. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 1]

CASH FOR GMB--A supplementary capital budget of \$1,386,429 for the Grain Marketing Board was tabled in the Assembly. Included in the provisions for expenditure is \$74,500 for a new coffee depot. The provisions note that the current estimate of the cost of the depot is \$480,000, \$74,500 more than the original estimate. Under expenditure for new projects are \$75,000 for a training centre at Aspindale in Salisbury, \$290,000 for primary marketing depots, \$205,000 for improvements to depots, and \$150,000 for plant, machinery and works. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

'ECONOMY EXPANDING'--The minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, told Parliament that the country's economy was "definitely expanding." Answering questions from Mr Rowan Cronje (RF, Central) during debate of the committee of supply for his ministry's vote, the minister said that about 36,000 people had been found employment in the first half of 1980. "I am quite sure the figure has doubled by now," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

DAM PROJECT--Kuwait was interested in funding the development of the Sabi-Limpopo Valley area, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, told the Assembly. Answering points raised during the committee of supply consideration of his ministry's \$32,726,000 vote, Senator Msika said the possible involvement of Kuwait in the development of this area was the reason why no funds had been earmarked for the planned Condo dam project during the current financial year. He added that his ministry had completed "all the preliminary work" on the project. "My ministry is considering the best site for this dam," he said. Before being interrupted by the automatic adjournment of the House the minister also said that Zimbabwe had been divided into five water development provinces and that his ministry had managed, despite lack of funds, to establish one or two water development schemes in each province. Consideration of Senator Msika's ministry vote will be resumed today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 5]

MUZOREWA'S GUARDS--Three security men assigned by the Government to guard Bishop Abel Muzorewa shortly after independence, have been withdrawn. Bishop Muzorewa said yesterday that the men were withdrawn without notice about two weeks ago. "I was not told anything," he said, "they were just removed. "The only question I have is that the Prime Minister had said that I would have them for as long as I needed." Asked if he had any fears about his personal security, Bishop Muzorewa said it was "immaterial." "I can take care of myself. God is my helper," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Sep 81 p 7]

CONNECTION WITH SAAM DENIED--The government of Zimbabwe has categorically denied any connection or association with the so-called Southern African Antiapartheid Movement [SAAM] led by (Filiman Muzorewa). A statement issued by the ministry of foreign affairs yesterday described as preposterous lies claims by Mr Muzorewa that the movement was established after prior consultation with the government. The statement said these preposterous claims about government involvement by Mr (Filiman Muzorewa) are designed to give credibility to the Saam. Describing the movement as unwarranted, the state said Zimbabwe's commitment to the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa remains as enunciated by the Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe. In a statement a spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs denounced the SAAM as a front organization for the enemies of the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa. The spokesman said that the true and authentic liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa remained the SWAPO, the Pan-African Congress and the ANC. He advised those who might have been cheated into supporting Mr (Filiman Muzorewa)'s SAAM to reconsider the affiliation with the movement, adding that genuine support should be given to SWAPO, the ANC and the authentic antiapartheid movement based in London. [Text] [LD021032 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 81]

FINNISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZIMBABWE--Salisbury: The 25-member Finnish delegation led by the Finnish foreign trade minister, Mr Rekola, arrived in the city today. Speaking to newsmen on arrival from the Mozambique capital, Maputo, Mr Rekola said his visit is aimed at intensifying economic cooperation between his country and Zimbabwe. During its stay in the country the delegation is expected to hold discussions with the president, Comrade Banana, and other government officials. Mr Rekola was met at the airport by the acting minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Kangai. [Text] [CA021012 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Oct 81]

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